

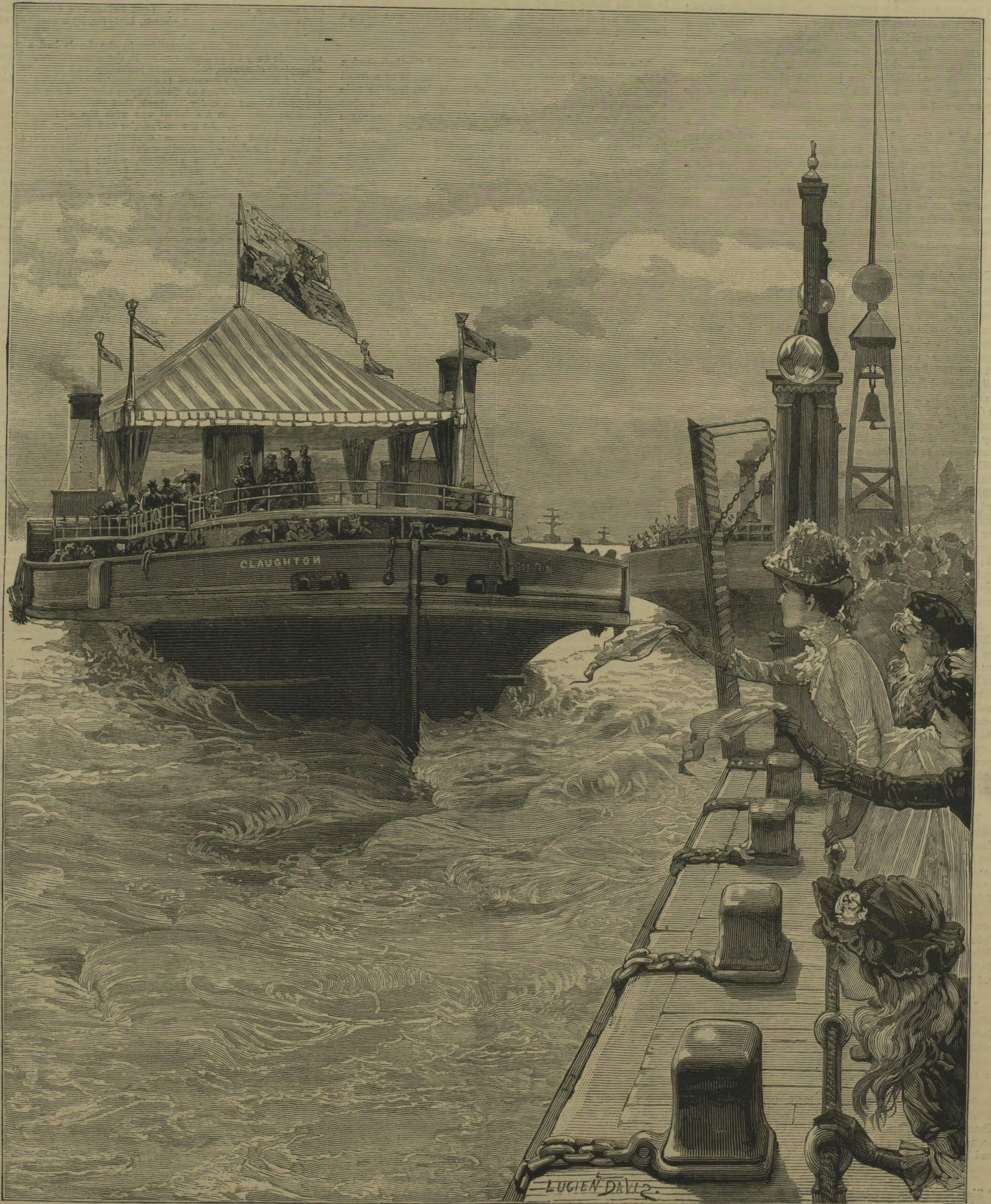
THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

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SATURDAY, MAY 15, 1886.

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THE QUEEN'S VISIT TO LIVERPOOL: ON BOARD THE STEAM FERRY-BOAT CLAUGHTON, ON THE MERSEY.



The great ceremony of Tuesday week, and the remarkable character of the Exhibition opened by the Queen, will remind Englishmen, as nothing else could so forcibly, of the vast extent of the Empire over which her Majesty reigns. The Colonial and Indian Exhibition is not formed for the mere display of the products of Greater Britain. It has a wider and deeper significance, and will serve, it may be hoped, to knit together more closely the different parts of the British Empire. No imagination can fully grasp all that this Exhibition means and all the promise it suggests. It is the outward and visible sign of a dominion compared with which that of Rome herself may be almost termed insignificant. But if her Colonies and her Indian Empire are England's glory, they involve no slight responsibility; and it is felt on all sides that the time has come when, by wise legislation, the relations of the mother-country to her dependencies should be more clearly defined. They are proud of England, and we are justly proud of them. If this Exhibition contribute in the least degree to the unity of the Empire, it will not have been formed in vain.

While London, and for that matter the United Kingdom, was suffering throughout this week from a high state of political ferment, it was refreshing to turn the eye for a moment to the festivities of Liverpool, and to note the warm reception given to her Majesty in that great commercial city. There was no lack of loyalty on the part of the citizens, and there, as at the great Colonial Exhibition, the Queen must have felt that she has only to appear among her people to receive from all classes of her subjects an enthusiastic welcome.

It may be interesting at a time when her subjects are fraught with gratitude at the grace of her Majesty in opening in person the Colonial and Indian Exhibition at South Kensington, and the International Exhibition at Liverpool, to note the other important institutions to which she has, since her marriage, vouchsafed similar favours. The first important one on record was on Sept. 1, 1842, when the Queen laid the foundation-stone, at Edinburgh, of the Victoria Hall, designed for the use of the General Assembly. The next was on Oct. 24, 1844, when she opened the Royal Exchange, in the City of London. On May 25, 1848, she took part in the ceremony of opening the new dock at Portsmouth; and on May 1, 1851, the Great Exhibition in Hyde Park. After this, there appears to have been a lull for seven years, for it was not until June 15, 1858, that her Majesty drove through Birmingham, and declared Aston Park and Hall open. However, on Aug. 6 of the same year, she halted in her journey to Scotland, and opened the new Townhall at Leeds. After this came a memorable blank, until Nov. 6, 1869, when she opened the new bridge at Blackfriars and the Holborn Viaduct. Her most recent act, at the Medical College, Savoy, is but a few weeks old; but if this institution and the new Exhibitions prove of as much public utility as the other institutions graciously sponsored by the Queen, they have, indeed, much prosperity in store for them.

Artists are but mortals; and if our most prominent exhibitions are somewhat below the average, may not this be due in some measure to the disturbed state of the political atmosphere? Sir F. Leighton considers that the strength of the Royal Academy this year lies in English landscape; and it is the landscape-painter whose art enables him to escape most readily from the turmoil of the times. He spends his days in communion with Nature; and, in the depths of summer woods amidst the sunshine of forest glades, by the side of mountain streams, or on the lonely sea-shore, he lives his own life far from the fretful stir of cities. Indeed, so long as he is moderately successful, and is not rejected by the Academy, the landscape-painter is one of the happiest of men.

The great event of horse-racing this week was the Payne Stakes, decided on Wednesday at Newmarket Second Spring Meeting. Neither meeting nor stakes is of much account, but for preserving the memory of genial and gamblesome Mr. George Payne. This is a race which may be won by the horse that is to win, or run a dead-heat for, the subsequent Derby; witness Melton last year and Harvester the year before; but this year it was never expected to play the part of shadow to the coming event. Button Park, Mephisto, Gay Hermit, Grey Friars, and Helter Skelter were thought from the first to have the race between them; and prophecy declared generally in favour of Button Park; but Grey Friars won, St. Michael being second and The Sun third.

In the production of the classic tragedy of "Clito," now being acted with much applause at the Princess's, Mr. E. W. Godwin's archaeological knowledge has been exercised with great advantage. It is now announced that, under his management, and for the benefit of the British School of Archaeology in Athens, Mr. Todhunter's Greek drama, "Helena in Troas," will be performed next Monday in London; and—"most wonderful, wonderful, and yet again wonderful!"—the play is to be acted at Hengler's Circus, altered to represent a Greek theatre. There we shall see living representatives of the familiar acquaintances of our boyhood—of Priam and Paris, of Helena and Hecuba, and of

Mournful Enone, wandering forlorn.

Of Paris, once her playmate on the hills.

"Bless thee! thou art translated!" is the exclamation most likely to be made by the spectator as he enters the well-known place of entertainment in Argyll-street and finds himself in a Greek theatre.

The Commissioners who some time ago started to inquire into the exact state of affairs on the Panama Canal seem to have brought back with them one conviction and one doubt. They are pretty well agreed—M. De Lesseps excepted—that the work will require more time and more money than its projector asserts; but they see no reason to question the feasibility of the canal. The doubt, however, is a curious one, and concerns the scientific as well as the commercial world; and it refers to the oft-repeated but slenderly-supported assertion that there is an appreciable difference between the level of the two oceans which the Canal is to connect. Of course, if this be really so, the difficulty could be met by the construction of huge sea-locks at both ends of the Canal. But the balance of opinion now seems to incline to the belief that the Atlantic and the Pacific have long since adjusted their differences—if, indeed, they ever had any—and that their waters have found a common level. If this were not so, it would be difficult to understand why the current round Cape Horn flows from east to west, and why, in all the indications of the still impracticable North-West Passage, the drift-wood met with by explorers was always flowing in the same direction.

The announcement of a new translation of Goethe's version of the "Reineke Fuchs" gives additional interest to a small pamphlet by Professor Pasquet, of Liège, bearing the title "Renard et Goupil." Few people are perhaps aware that "Master Reynard," by wile and subtlety, has in two languages displaced the name by which he was originally known. As late as the twelfth century, in France and England, the fox was known under the name of "goupil," a corruption of the Latin vulpes. About this time, the adventures of Reineke (Reinhardus or Reinhard) Fuchs, furnished the theme of a poem which rapidly became popular throughout Western Europe, and in the course of a very few years "Renart li Goupil" became Renard, and alone described the animal. M. Pasquet brings out this point with great clearness; but he seems to have been unaware that in England a similar displacement was taking place. In Norman French the word goupil is to be found in use by the chroniclers of the time, and in the Surrey village of Worplesdon we have evidence of its use among the people. But the real Saxon word for fox was "tod," of which we have traces in Todmorden, Todhunter, &c., and it is probable that the German romance, in crossing the English Channel, substituted "fox" for "tod," as in France it had displaced Goupil by Renard or Reineke.

Just ten years have elapsed since the successes of horses "bred in France" on our race-courses, led to the undignified howl for "reciprocity" and to the still more undignified attempt to exclude French horses from our race-courses; and now, at last, a partial exclusion of French horses has been carried by a vote of the Jockey Club. The reason was notoriously the excellent form shown at the close of last season by Plaisanterie, who, however, did no more than had been done in 1881 by the American, Foxhall. The absurdity of the vote is proved by the fact that Plaisanterie, if her age and sex be taken into consideration, could not very well have had to carry an ounce more weight than she carried (only 4 lb. less than Foxhall in the Cesarewitch and 2 lb. in the Cambridgeshire) if she had been every day under the eye of the English handicapper. But that is not quite the point. The scare, both ten years ago and now, evidently arose from a belief that the French had arrived at full equality with us, as horse-breeders as well as horse-racers; and in 1877 French writers went so far as to boast of that equality; but they have since changed their tone, and acknowledged that they still require importations of blood from England (especially as they have lost, by death or by sale, many of their best sires—Trocadero, Flageolet, Mortimer, Consul, Rayon d'Or, Verneuil, and so on). Instead, then, of passing vindictive little rules, it might be better if the Jockey Club and owners of race-horses would read, mark, learn, and inwardly digest the following facts:—Frontin (son of George Frederick and Frolicsome) and Little Duck (son of See-Saw and Light Drum), the French "cracks" of 1883 and 1884, were both virtually English horses (only technically "bred in France," of English sire and English dam), whose "foundations were laid" in England. Plaisanterie herself is a daughter of an English sire, Wellingtonia; and of this year's "cracks," M. Michel Ephrussi's Gamin and Mr. T. Carter's Jupin, the former is a son of The Hermit and the latter (as also is Firmament) of Silvio. Our Dutch Oven and Ossian were certainly by the French Dutch Skater and the French Salvator, respectively; but, whatever may be said of Dutch Oven, Ossian was not a star among winners of the St. Leger; and, whilst we can do very well without sires bought or borrowed from the French, the French, apparently, cannot yet dispense with our assistance. When they can, it will be time enough to think—not of reciprocity or of exclusion, but of breeding from their sires and dams and improving the produce. If we ever lose the art of doing that, then it is difficult to see how reciprocity or exclusion, or anything else, will help us.

A short time ago attempts were made to revive the old English sport of hawking. Naturally enough, it was hardly successful, though one enterprising person was reported to have taken a moor in Scotland for the simple purpose of developing this obsolete form of sport. A few years back Mr. Quaritch, the eminent bibliophile and dealer in old books and manuscripts, purchased a vellum MS. of the seventeenth century, which has never been printed, entitled "A Perfect Book for Keeping of Sparhawkes or Goshawkes," and now he intends to reproduce it in facsimile. Such a work is necessarily interesting; but it is doubtful if its publication will induce people to keep hawks, or further develop the system which, if it did nothing else, assisted artists of the past to leave behind them many delightful pictures of hawking and those who partook of it.

THE SILENT MEMBER.

Ireland still stops the way. Although the Irish Home Rule Bill of the Government is still the centre of interest in the House of Commons, the Upper House has likewise had some claim on public notice. Ministerial and Opposition Leaders in the Lords always appear at their best when a panegyric has to be pronounced upon any personage of "light and leading." Nothing could have been juster or in better taste than the tributes of warm esteem paid to the memory of the late venerable Chairman of Committees, the Earl of Redesdale, by Lord Granville and the Marquis of Salisbury, when their Lordships reassembled on the Sixth of May. The next day, Earl Granville appeared at Manchester before a public meeting, and defended so vivaciously and humorously Mr. Gladstone's much-carped-at measure for the pacification of Ireland that many of the noble Earl's friends must have wished that, in justice to his high political position, he more frequently aired his oratory on the public platform.

The Marquis of Salisbury, fresh from a Conservative council at Hatfield, returned to the House of Lords on Monday, to exercise his undeniable power of swaying a majority of their Lordships. A successor to the late Lord Redesdale had to be elected. Earl Granville proposed the Earl of Morley as Chairman of Committees. Lord Salisbury's nominee, the Duke of Buckingham, was chosen, however, by a majority of 19—122 against 103 voters.

The Leader of the Opposition in the Lords had a more agreeable duty to perform earlier in the same sitting. With exemplary clearness, calmness, impartiality, and firmness, the Earl of Rosebery recounted the circumstances which had led the International Fleet at Suda Bay to blockade the ports of bellicose Greece in order to check that militant little nation from entering upon a suicidal war with the strongly-armed Power of Turkey. As the ex-Premier and Foreign Secretary who initiated the European concert on this matter, the Marquis of Salisbury cordially endorsed the policy pursued by his consummately able successor, whose action would, he hoped, "succeed in bringing about before long the dismissal of these formidable armaments which constitute so serious a threat to the well-being of the provinces concerned." Lord Rosebery thereafter had the satisfaction of informing their Lordships that Sir Clare Ford had arranged with the Spanish Government a convention by which "Spain grants British produce and manufactures through all her dominions complete most-favoured-nation treatment in all that relates to trade and navigation." I trust the Madrid Government will see that Spanish custom-house and port officials will act up to this convention. Quitting diplomatic castles in Spain for home affairs, the Peers on Tuesday read the Crofters' Bill a first time, angled with Scotch salmon, and read the Durham Sunday Closing Bill a second time. Would that the Commons exhibited similar dispatch!

Red rose in button-hole, Mr. Gladstone was welcomed with the now familiar outburst of frenzied cheering from the Parnellite members when he rose before a full House of Commons on Monday to move the second reading of the Government of Ireland Bill. There were no chairs on the floor upon this occasion. But all the benches and galleries of a chamber with painfully inadequate accommodation were thronged. The Prince of Wales, Prince Christian, and Earl Spencer were conspicuous in the Peers' Gallery; Rustem Pasha in his red fez was prominent among the Ambassadors, and there was a distinguished gathering, including Mrs. Gladstone, in the Ladies' Cage aloft. The Prime Minister was in much better voice than when he introduced the measure. His clear, silvery tones rang out with much of their old eloquence, suggesting a resonant and martial trumpet-call to his followers to rally to their dauntless leader. In fine, in one of the most animated and most energetically delivered speeches Mr. Gladstone has made for some time, he boldly and with confidence defended the main principle of the Ministerial bill—namely, that of conceding to Ireland such measure of Home Rule as would be consistent with the maintenance of the supremacy of the Crown and of the integrity of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland. This would be the principle the House would vote upon. As regards details, Mr. Gladstone foreshadowed certain changes he would be willing to make in the direction of admitting Irish members to the Imperial Parliament—i.e., when Irish Customs and Excise should crop up; a joint Commission of representatives from the Westminster Parliament and from the Dublin Assembly being suggested for the settlement of other Imperial questions concerning Ireland. In conclusion, Mr. Gladstone made an impressive appeal to the Marquis of Hartington to weigh well the "responsibility" he was about to assume; and the Premier ended by calling upon the House to avail itself of this "great opportunity" of "knitting together in a manner more binding, by bonds firmer and higher in their character than those which heretofore we have mainly used, the hearts and the affections of this people and the noble fabric of the British Empire."

The Marquis of Hartington, rising from his coign of vantage at the corner of the bench behind Ministers, and having his faithful henchman, Sir Henry James, next him on his left, was vehemently cheered by the Opposition. His Lordship responded by throwing off the languor which usually characterises his delivery, and made one of the most powerful speeches ever reported from his lips in moving the rejection of the Prime Minister's bill. Hitting out straight from the shoulder, so to speak, Lord Hartington belaboured the measure with all his might. To the ill-disguised delight of Mr. Chamberlain (after he had bent down to hold a muffled conversation with Mr. Labouchere), the noble Lord smote Mr. Gladstone hip and thigh, and would have none of his nostrums. But some listeners could hardly avoid being reminded that the Marquis of Hartington's Rossendale constituents entertain a very different opinion of Mr. Gladstone's plans, which Mr. W. O'Brien eulogised in the perfervid manner usual with this fiery follower of Mr. Parnell, whether it be his cue to praise or to blame. Sir Henry James had the call for Thursday. Till the division is taken, next week, no other topic can engross Parliament. It may or may not be significant that there was a tone of cheery confidence in Mr. Gladstone's reply to Sir Michael Hicks-Beach on Tuesday, when the Prime Minister neatly raised a laugh by quietly saying, "It is perfectly possible that the demand of the Government for an unusual appropriation of the time of the House might extend to other stages of the bill besides the second reading."

Mr. Augustus Harris, the spirited lessee of Drury-Lane Theatre, on Thursday night took the initiative in hospitably entertaining the Royal Commissioners of the Colonial and Indian Exhibition, on the stage of the national playhouse. The gathering was distinguished. Mr. Harris accorded his numerous guests a hearty welcome, and in his speech made felicitous allusions to the Imperial Exhibition, and to our visitors from beyond the seas, neatly expressing a hope that the London theatres would be patronised by them—naturally, not forgetting Old Drury. There is a good deal of "Human Nature" about Mr. Harris.

THE QUEEN'S VISIT TO LIVERPOOL.

Her Majesty the Queen opened the Exhibition at Liverpool on Tuesday afternoon. She travelled from Windsor to Liverpool on Monday night, accompanied by the Duke of Connaught and Prince and Princess Henry of Battenberg, and attended by General Sir H. Ponsonby, Miss Cochrane, General Gardiner, Major Bigge, and Dr. Reid. The special train left Windsor at midnight, on the Great Western Railway, passed at Bushbury to the London and North-Western Railway, and reached Liverpool at eight in the morning. The Lord Lieutenant of the county of Lancaster, the Earl of Sefton, and the Mayor of Liverpool, Alderman David Radcliffe, Sir A. B. Walker, High Sheriff of Lancashire, and General Daniel, were at the Wavertree station ready to receive her Majesty. There was a guard of honour of the Lancashire Fusiliers, and a squadron of the 3rd Hussars to furnish the escort. Having alighted from the train, the Queen was greeted by Lord Sefton and the Mayor of Liverpool; she then entered her carriage, and was joined by Princess Beatrice, the Duke of Connaught, and Prince Henry of Battenberg. The troops presented arms, the band played the National Anthem, the people cheered, and the Royal party drove to Newsham House. The reception was highly pleasing to the Queen, who bowed her acknowledgments. A guard of honour of the Northamptonshire Regiment was at Newsham House.

While her Majesty rested there in the forenoon, the Duke of Connaught visited the Royal Southern Hospital, of which he laid the foundation in 1872, and where he was accompanied by the Mayor and the Earl of Harrowby.

At four o'clock, the Queen, with the Duke of Connaught and Prince and Princess Henry of Battenberg, went in her carriage, with escort of Hussars, from Newsham House to the Exhibition, which is about a mile distant. The route was lined with Volunteers of local corps. The Royal party went in at the north-east entrance, and were received by the Mayor, as chairman of the Executive Committee, the Lord Lieutenant and High Sheriff of the County, and Sir U. K. Shuttleworth, Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster. With these gentlemen, and with Lord Granville, the Cabinet Minister in attendance on her Majesty, Lady Southampton, Lady Sefton, and the Mayoress of Liverpool, the Queen, and the Princes and Princess, walked through the building, preceded by the architect, Mr. Sumners, the general superintendent, Mr. Lee Bapty, the two honorary secretaries Mr. Frederick Radcliffe and Mr. Frank Leslie, and the Executive Council.

Having traversed the north-east and north galleries, the Royal party walked along the main avenue, each side being thronged with ladies and gentlemen, greeting the Queen with loyal affection. Her Majesty stopped to look at the Doulton trophy of artistic pottery, the models of ships at the west end, and the Ashantee palace in the African Trade section. After resting a few minutes in the retiring-rooms prepared for her accommodation, the

Queen ascended the dais, in front of the Doulton trophy, and took her seat on the throne; there was a flourish of trumpets.

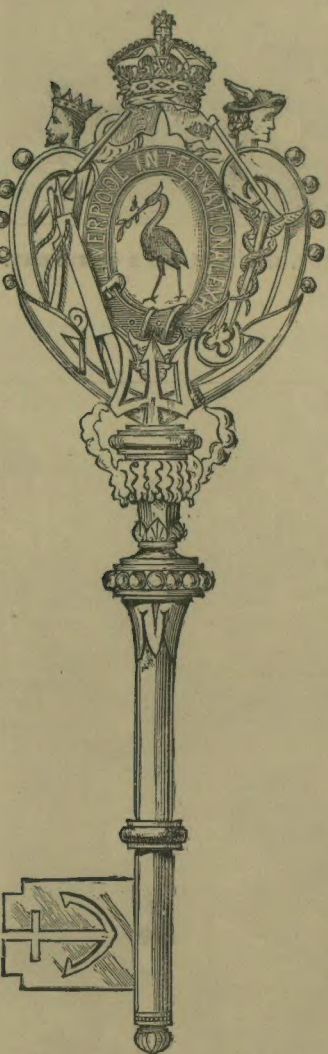
Among the distinguished persons who were present were, besides those already named, the Archbishop of York, the Bishops of Liverpool, Chester, Newcastle, and Sodor and Man, the Earls of Derby, Harrowby, and Lathom, the Countess of Lathom, six of the seven members for Liverpool, Lord Claude John Hamilton, the Recorder, Vice-Chancellor Bristowe, Mr. T. D. Hornby, chairman of the Mersey Dock Board, Sir George Chubb, and more than sixty Mayors of cities and towns in the north of England.

The choir sang the National Anthem, and the orchestra performed an overture specially composed by Mr. F. H. Cowen; a chorale by the late Prince Consort was also introduced. The Mayor, Alderman David Radcliffe, read the address of the Executive Council, and handed it to the Queen in a beautiful casket. Her Majesty read a brief reply, handed to her by Lord Granville, expressing her sincere gratification. The honorary secretaries and the members of the Executive Council were presented by the Mayor to the Queen. The Archbishop of York offered a special prayer composed for the occasion. The orchestra, consisting of Mr. Charles Hall's band of musicians, with the vocalists of the Liverpool Philharmonic Society and Choral Society, performed the overture and the opening chorus of Mendelssohn's "Hymn of Praise." The Queen was then presented by the Mayor with a golden key, which she applied to a lock on a pedestal; and all the doors of the Exhibition were opened. Lord Granville, by her Majesty's command, declared the opening of the Exhibition.

We give an illustration of the key, which was made by Messrs. Chubb; it is adorned with a shield bearing the heraldic emblem of Liverpool, the figure of that strange bird "the liver."

This completed the ceremony; but the Queen had another gracious act to perform. Borrowing the sword of General Gardiner, she bade the Mayor of Liverpool kneel before her, and dubbed him a knight, Sir David Radcliffe, an honour which he had well deserved.

The band and chorus struck up "Rule Britannia," as the Royal party left the dais, and passed through the foreign courts to the west end. In Exhibition-road, when the Queen came out, fifty thousand school children sang the National Anthem. It was, unfortunately, raining, and the drive back to Newsham House was in closed carriages.



KEY PRESENTED TO THE QUEEN AT THE LIVERPOOL EXHIBITION.

hundred noblemen and gentlemen at a banquet in the large ball-room of the Townhall. His Royal Highness, earlier in the day, was received by the Corporation of Liverpool, and was presented with a sword of honour. A beautifully decorated riding-whip was presented to Prince Henry of Battenberg.

On Wednesday afternoon her Majesty was to pass through the streets of Liverpool to St. George's Hall, to receive an address from the Corporation, and then to embark at the Pier-head, on board the steam ferry-boat Claughton, for a short trip on the Mersey. Previously to her coming forth, there was a grand procession of the various trades, going to Newsham House. We give some illustrations of the festive decorations and triumphal arches in the principal streets, and shall render a further account of these proceedings in our next publication.

The Queen and their Royal Highnesses were to depart from Liverpool on Thursday morning, and to return to Windsor.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

All communications relating to this department should be addressed to the Chess Editor, F. E. P. (Brighton).—Both the three-move prize problems in the Irish Chess Association tourney were published in this column, but we cannot give you the dates without reference to the file.

W. W. DE LA R. (Regent's Park).—The problem indicates much promise, but it is too elementary for most of our readers. We shall insert it, however, as an enigma for beginners.

D. D. H. (Liverpool).—If we recollect aright, the key-move is 1. B to Q 6th. Try it, and write again.

AN OLD LADY (Paterson, U.S.A.).—The key-move is 1. Kt to K B 8th. Accept our congratulations on your success as a solver of problems.

C. E. P.—We are very glad you have discovered the author's solution of No. 2192, and congratulate you thereon.

J. J. M. (Christchurch, N.Z.).—The solutions are acknowledged. We do not doubt your assurance that they were worked out before the arrival of the mail referred to.

J. P. (Dorking).—Kindly re-examine your problem. We see no good defence to the following attack:—1. R to R 4th (ch), K to Q 6th (if 1. Kt interposes, then 2. B takes R (ch), and 3. Q mates); 2. Q to Kt 3rd, &c.

CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEMS Nos. 2180 and 2181 received from John J. Milner (Christchurch, New Zealand); of No. 2182 from C. E. P., A. C. Hechte, and Peterhouse; of No. 2184 from Rev. John Willis, Emil Frau, F. E. Gibbins (Tiffis), Pierce Meiler (Bordeaux), An Old Lady (New Jersey, U.S.A.), F. C. Sibbald (Ontario); of No. 2185 from Comp. (Lynn), Pierce Meiler (Bordeaux), Clara Rowell, E. E. H., and Shafroth; of No. 2186 from R. Billups, John C. Brenner, A. C. Hechte, T. G. (Ware) Comp. (Lynn), T. Roberts, Submarine (Dover), and Rev. Windfield Cooper.

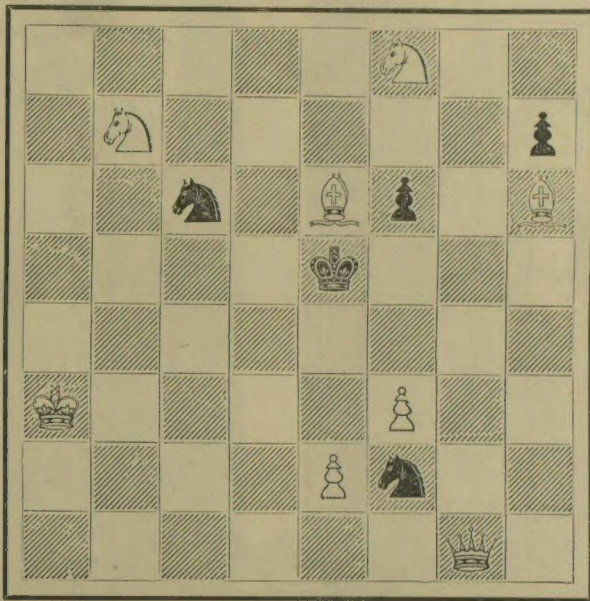
CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 2197 received from A. J. Alexander, E. Farberstone, Emil Frau, N. S. Harris, Clement Fawcett, L. Falcon (Antwerp), Miss Lizzie Hamilton, Hereford, O. Oswald, W. Hillier, A. C. Hunt, L. Desanges, J. A. Schuncke, H. Wardell, Edmund Field, E. Elshury, R. H. Brooks, Joseph Ainsworth, A. C. Hechte, I. Sharswood, Ernest Sharswood, N. Meares, C. Darragh, G. F. Burroughs, Otto Fulder (Ghent), R. L. Southwell, E. E. H., S. Bullen, L. Wyman, Norina, G. Heathcote, E. Casella (Paris), T. G. (Ware), A. M. Palmer (Lincoln), B. R. Wood, H. Lucas, Columbus R. Tweddell, H. Z. Jupiter Junior, W. R. Raillem, Julia Short, P. A. Bourke, B. Louden, Ben Nevis, James Pilkington, J. K. (South Hampshire), W. Biddle, J. E. M. F., J. R. B. Junior, S. J. Hall, Emma (Darlington), Rev. Windfield Cooper, and Alice Maw.

PROBLEM No. 2199.

Competing in the BRITISH CHESS ASSOCIATION TOURNEY.

Motto: "Rozmysli," &c.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play, and mate in two moves.

Played at Simpson's Divan on April 29 last between Mr. R. STEEL, of Calcutta, and Mr. BLACKBURN, (Steinitz's Gambit.)

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|--|-----------------|--|--|
| WHITE (Mr. S.) | BLACK (Mr. B.) | WHITE (Mr. S.) | BLACK (Mr. B.) |
| 1. P to K 4th | P to K 4th | 17. | Q to R 6th (ch) |
| 2. P to K B 4th | P takes P | | A fine move, which forces the exchange of Queens, and retains the advantage of a Pawn. |
| 3. Kt to Q B 3rd | Kt to Q B 3rd | 18. K takes Q | |
| 4. P to Q 4th | P to Q 4th | 18. K to Kt sq would be immediately fatal. | |
| 5. P takes P | Q to R 5th (ch) | 18. | P takes P (dis. ch) |
| 6. K to K 2nd | Q to K 2nd (ch) | 19. K to Kt 2nd | P takes Q |
| 7. K to B 2nd | Q to R 5th (ch) | 20. Kt takes P | Kt to R 5th (ch) |
| 8. P to Kt 3rd | P takes P (ch) | 21. K to B sq | Kt to R 3rd |
| 9. K to Kt 2nd | Kt takes P | 22. B to K 3rd | B to Q 3rd |
| 9. B to Q 3rd was for some time considered the best move here, but Mr. Blackburn is of opinion that the move in the text may be safely played. It was adopted by Dr. Zukertort in the final game of the late match for the championship. | | 23. K to K 2nd | Kt to B 4th |
| 10. P takes P | Q to Kt 5th | 24. B takes Kt | Kt takes B |
| 11. Q to K sq (ch) | K to Q sq | 25. Kt to K 4th | |
| Clearly the best move in the position. With the B at Q 3rd, he might have interposed the K Kt. In the game referred to in the last note, Dr. Zukertort played 11. B to K 2nd. | | 25. Kt to K 4th | |
| 12. B to Q 3rd | P to Kt 4th | 26. Kt takes Kt P | |
| An important move: preventing the advance of the adverse R to R 4th, and restricting the action of White's Q B. | | 26. Kt takes Kt P | |
| 13. Q to K 3rd | P to K B 3rd | 27. K to B 3rd | Kt to Kt 6th (ch) |
| 14. Kt to K 4th | Kt to B 4th | 28. B takes P (ch) | K to Q 2nd |
| 15. Q to B 2nd | P to R 4th | 29. K R to K sq | Kt to B 4th, and White resigned. |
| 16. Kt to K B 3rd | P to R 5th | | |
| 17. Kt to R 2nd | | | |

We remind our readers that the annual meeting of the Counties Chess Association will be held this year in Nottingham, during the week commencing Aug. 2. We regret to learn that it is still doubtful if there will be a class open to all comers; Mr. Skipworth's offer to subscribe £10 to a prize fund, if nineteen others would contribute a like amount, not having, as yet, been responded to. Surely, the chess world is rich enough and liberal enough to join Mr. Skipworth in raising at least £100 for a masters' tournament. Programmes of the Nottingham meeting will shortly be ready, and will be published in the second part of the Book of the Counties Chess Association, which is now being kept back for the purpose. It has been decided to issue only two parts of this book, instead of five, before the Nottingham meeting, the cost of each issue being a heavy demand on the funds of the society. To those who have already paid their subscriptions for the book, the money will be returned. Free copies will be sent to members and clubs that support the association.

A return-match between the Bristol and Clifton Chess Association and the Cardiff and County Club was played at Cardiff, on the 5th inst. There were ten players on each side, and the conditions of the match were that each pair should play two games; draws to count one half to each side, and all unfinished games to be adjudicated by the captains of the respective teams—Messrs. Lennox (Cardiff) and Williams (Bristol). The play of the Cardiff team was, we are informed, very steady, but they were, in the result, unable to reverse the result of the last match. The following is the full score:—

BRISTOL AND CLIFTON.

Williams	..	..	0 1/2
Perry	..	..	1
Hunt	..	..	1 1/2
Wright	..	..	1
Hall	..	..	1
Harding	..	..	2
Merrick	..	..	1 1/2
Broughton	..	..	0
Clarke	..	..	0
Jones, Rev. G.	..	..	0 1/2
9			

CARDIFF AND COUNTY.

Bush	..	..	0 1/2
Pethybridge	..	..	0
Duck	..	..	0 1/2
Jones	..	..	0
Gibbins, Rev. R.	..	..	0
Down	..	..	0
Morris	..	..	0 1/2
Woolley	..	..	1
Cedarwall	..	..	2
Lennox	..	..	0 1/2
5			

We have pleasure in directing the attention of problem composers to the first International Problem Tourney of the Bohemian Chess Club of Prague. The occasion is the second congress of Bohemian chessplayers, to be held during the Whitsuntide holidays. The competition is for four-move problems and three-move problems, direct mates in both cases. Each problem must be original, hitherto unpublished, distinctly described in a diagram, accompanied by a full solution, a different motto in each section (four-move and three-move) and the usual condition of sealed envelopes, containing the composer's name and address. No competitor shall send more than two problems in each section, and "common problems" are admitted. [We assume that the term "common problems" means problems the joint composition of two or more composers.] The problems must be posted on or before Aug. 1, 1886 addressed to Mr. F. Moucka, Banka Slavia, Prague, Austro-Bohemia. Any emendation or substitution of a problem will be permitted up to the date mentioned. The prizes, in gold coin, are:—First prize, 80f.; second prize, 60f.; third prize, 40f., for four-move problems. The three prizes in the three-move competition are, respectively, 60f., 40f. and 20f. The entrance fee is one florin (about one shilling and sevenpence), and must be remitted with the problems. The judges appointed are Messrs. J. Dobrusky, A. Konik, and J. V. Pilnacek, of Prague. The award of the prizes will be made at Christmas, 1886, and announced in the *Svetozor* and *Zlatá Praha*.

The following is the second prize problem in the Irish Chess Association Tourney. It is the composition of Mrs. T. B. Rowland, of Dublin:—

White: K at Kt 3rd, Q at K 7th, Kts at K 6th and Q 6th, B at K B 7th; Pawns at K Kt 4th, Q Kt 3rd, and Q R 5th. (Eight pieces.)

Black: K at Q 4th, R at K 4th; Pawns, K B 3rd, K 6th, and Q 5th. (Five pieces.)

White to play, and mate in two moves.

WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

The Scotch Confirmation, under seal of office of the Commissariat of Perthshire, of the general disposition and settlement (executed Dec. 8, 1883) of the Right Hon. William Henry, Viscount Strathallan, who died at Crosshill, of Strathallan, in the county of Perth, on Jan. 23 last, granted to the Hon. James David, Viscount Strathallan, the executor nominate, was resealed in London on the 7th ult., the value of the personal estate in England and Scotland amounting to upwards of £9000.

Letters of administration of the personal estate of the Right Hon. Philip Castel, Lord Sherard, late of Glatton Hall, Stilton, in the county of Huntingdon, who died on March 14 last, a widower and intestate, were granted, on the 21st ult., to the Hon. Lady Marianne Sarah Wrey, the daughter, and one of the next-of-kin of the deceased, the value of the personal estate amounting to over £8000.

The will (dated Feb. 13, 1884) of Dame Anna Maria Hare-Clarges, late of the Crystal Palace Hotel, Norwood, who died on March 20 last, was proved on the 7th ult. by Mrs. Emma Greville Phillimore, the niece, and Arthur Bird, the executors, the value of the personal estate amounting to over £27,000. The testatrix bequeaths £500 each to the Royal Hospital for Incurables, Putney, and the Taunton Hospital or Infirmary in the county of Somerset; and numerous legacies to nephews, nieces, and others. The residue of the personalty she gives to her nieces, Mrs. Emma Greville Phillimore and Mrs. Amy Sarah Bradford Atkinson.

The will (dated May 17, 1880) of the Right Hon. Lady Fanny Howard (the sister of the Duke of Devonshire), late of Compton-place, Eastbourne, Sussex, who died on Dec. 30 last, has been proved by Alfred John Howard, the son, and Cecil George Savile Foljambe, the value of the personal estate amounting to over £24,000. The testatrix leaves her property, upon trust, for her husband, Frederick John Howard, for life; and at his death, upon further trusts, for the benefit of her children.

The will (dated May 17, 1882) of General Henry Edward Doherty, C.B., late of Vernon House, Heston Park, Bath, who died on Sept. 15 last, was proved on the 10th ult. by Mrs. Beatrice Katharine Louisa Doherty, the widow, the value of the personal estate amounting to upwards of £88,000. The testator bequeaths a few legacies, and leaves the residue of his real and personal estate to his wife.

The will (dated Feb. 3, 1879) of Mr. Arthur Blewert Bryer, late of No. 7, Kennington Park-road, who died on March 17 last, was proved on the 3rd ult. by William Tiffin Iliff, M.D., and Edward Chester, the surviving executors, the value of the personal estate exceeding £77,000. The testator bequeaths numerous and considerable legacies, as well pecuniary as specific, to relatives, servants, and others; and he bequeaths the silver vase presented to his father by the Vintner's Company to Mr. Thomas Bass, M.P.; and £200 each to the United Parochial National Charity and Sunday Schools of St. Mary's, Newington, for St. Mary's district, and the Royal South London Dispensary for the Relief of the Sick Poor. The residue of his real and personal estate he gives to Ellen Pendry, Mary Ann Sabine, Jeanette Sabine, and Gertrude Talbot, in equal shares.

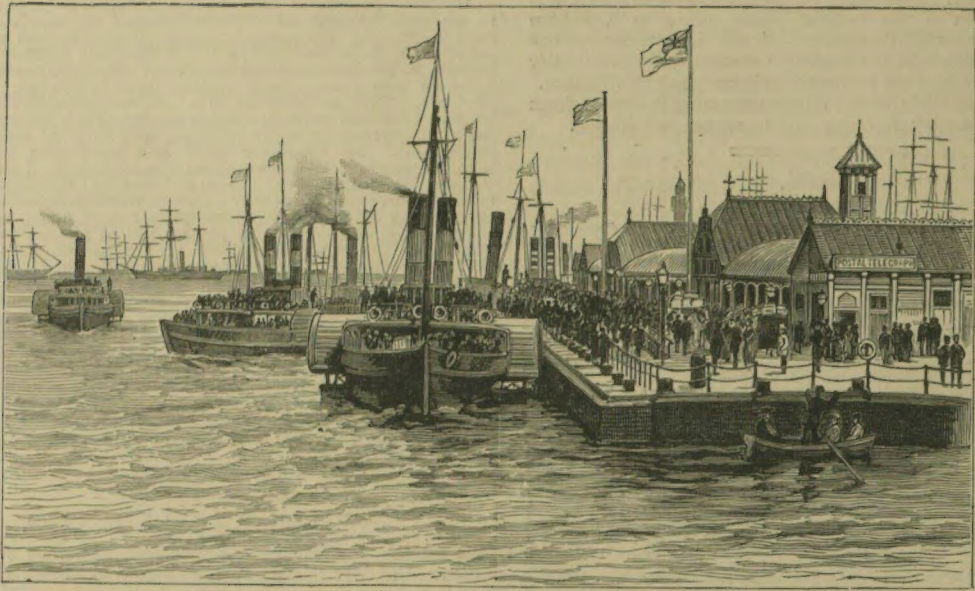
The will (dated July 19, 1879), with two codicils (dated March 7, 1881, and Jan. 28, 1886), of Mr. Edward Field, late of the city of Norwich, solicitor, who died on Feb. 14 last, was proved on the 1st ult. by Edward Athow Field, the son, and the Rev. Edmund Thompson, the executors, the value of the personal estate amounting to over £54,000. The testator bequeaths £7500 to each of his six children; and legacies to his executor and brother-in-law, the Rev. E. Thompson, and to a servant. The residue of his real and personal estate he leaves to his three sons, Edward Athow, Frederick, and Henry Edmund.

The Irish Probate, sealed at Belfast, of the will (dated Nov. 13, 1883) of Mr. Foster Connor, late of Sea Court, Bangor, in the county of Down, and of the Linen Hall, Belfast, merchant, who died on Oct. 16 last, granted to Charles Cunningham Connor, the brother, one of the executors, has just been resealed in London, the aggregate value of the personal estate in England and Ireland amounting to upwards of £45,000. The testator bequeaths £500 each to the Belfast Masonic Charity Fund, and to the Belfast Royal Hospital; £2000 to Charles Herbert Richardson; and there are specific gifts of certain lands to his said brother, and to his sister, Emily Jane Connor. The residue of the real and personal estate he leaves to his said brother and sister, share and share alike.

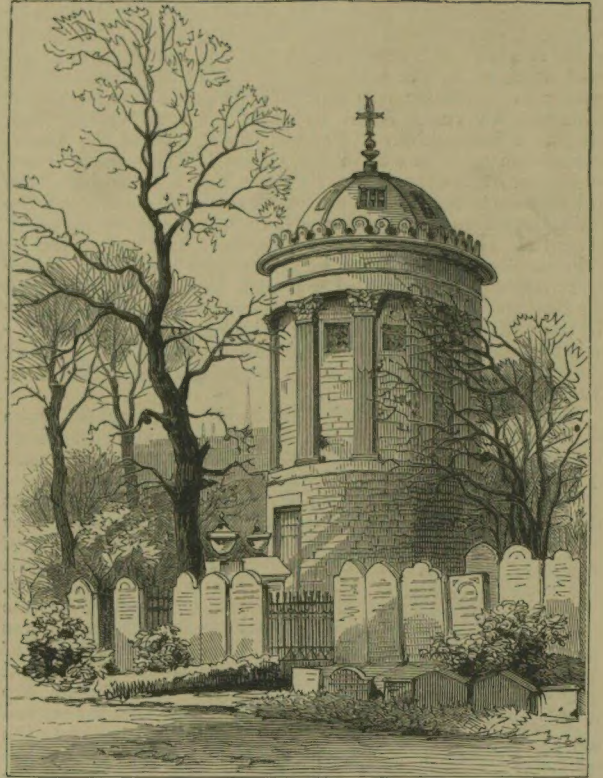
The will (dated April 2, 1885) of Mr. Edmund Holland, late of No. 42, Hyde Park-square, who died on March 5 last, was proved on the 9th ult., by William Currey and Hall Rokeby Price, the executors, the value of the personal estate amounting to over £13,000. There are bequests to his wife, sisters, nephews, nieces, and others; and the residue of the personalty the testator bequeaths to his sister, Mrs. Caroline Currey.

The Royal and Imperial Circolo Frentano, of Larino, have elected Mr. John Brinsmead a Fellow of that Society, and have awarded the gold medal to him.

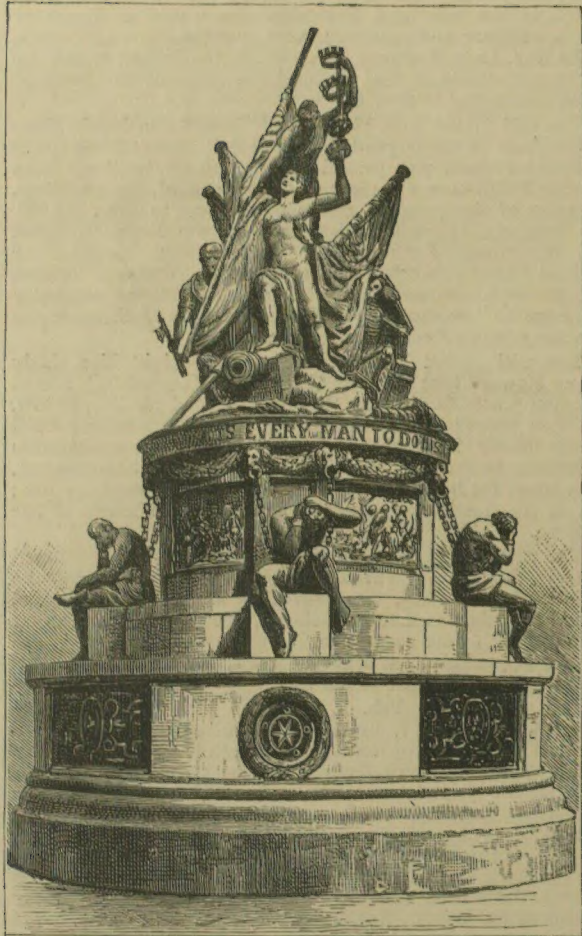
S K E T C H E S A T L I V E R P O O L.



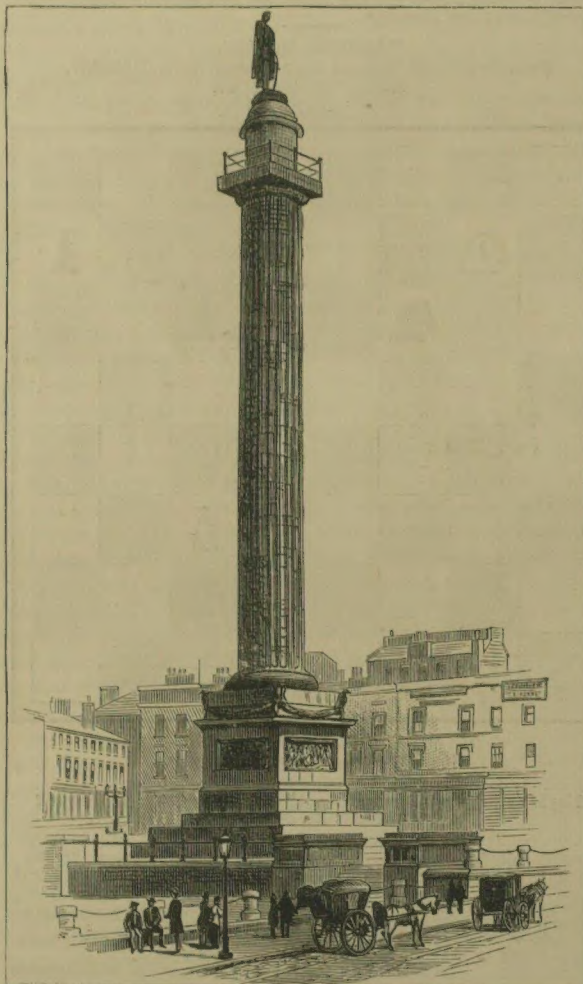
THE PRINCE'S LANDING-STAGE.



THE HUSKISSON MONUMENT, IN ST. JAMES'S CEMETERY.



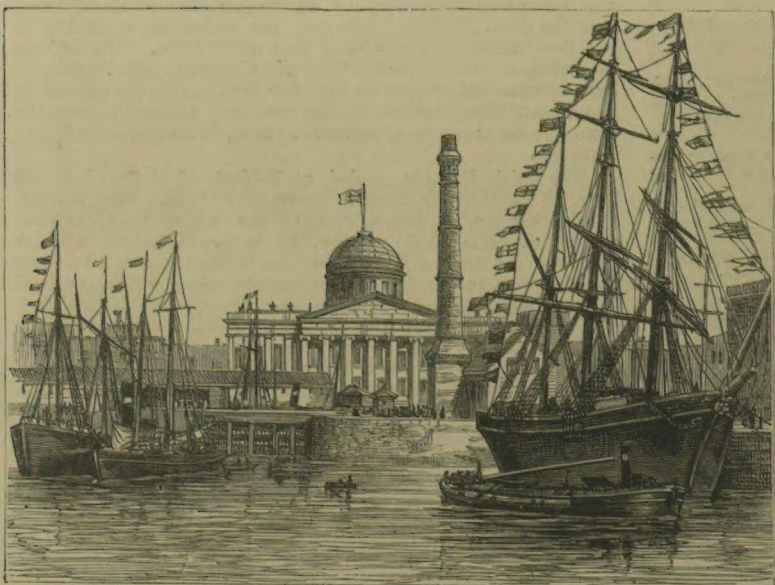
THE NELSON MONUMENT.



THE WELLINGTON MONUMENT.



ENTRANCE TO ST. JAMES'S CEMETERY.



THE CUSTOM HOUSE, FROM CANNING DOCK.

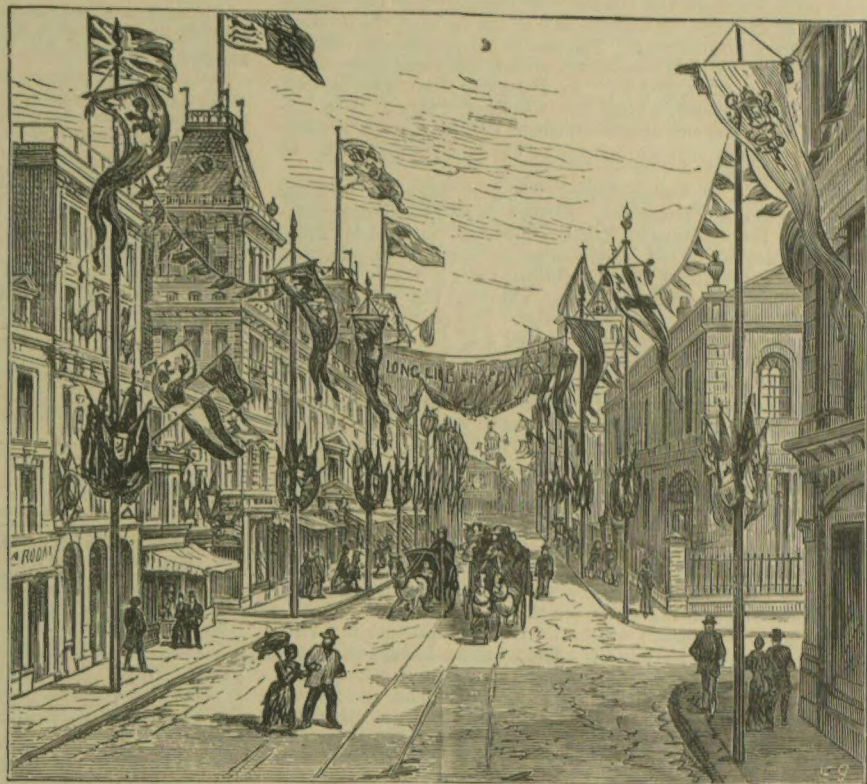


GEORGE'S DOCK.

L I V E R P O O L E N F È T E .



LIME-STREET AND ST. GEORGE'S HALL.



IN CHURCH-STREET.



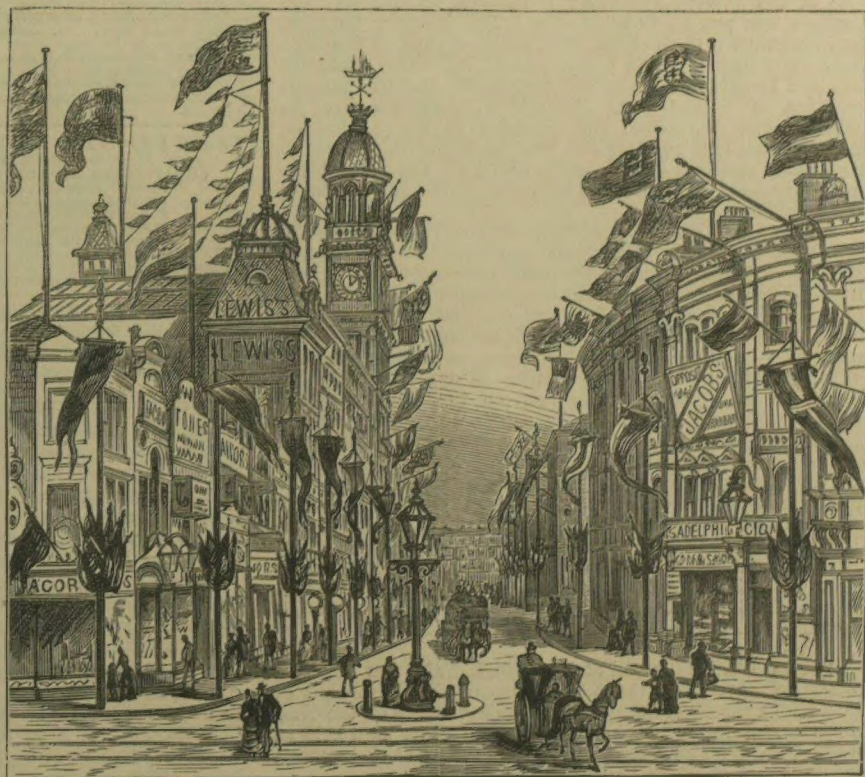
CHURCH-STREET, LOOKING TOWARDS BOLD-STREET.



IN CASTLE-STREET.



IN BOLD-STREET.



IN LIME-STREET.

PARISIAN SAYINGS AND DOINGS.

(From our own Correspondent.)

PARIS, Tuesday, May 11.

Yesterday, as early as six o'clock in the morning, there were crowds outside the Ministry of Finance and the various Mairies of the city: it was the day of the issue of the Government loan of 500,000,000. The zeal of investors was not less in the provinces. Marseilles subscribed for some 5,000,000 of Rentes, Lyons for 4,500,000. At Paris the loan was covered six times over; and, taking the whole of France, it is calculated that the subscriptions cover the loan twenty times over. Evidently, the French are as clever at economising as they ever were.

It was one of the crazes of the first Republic to force people to amuse themselves. In that most interesting establishment, the Carnavalet Museum, which visitors to Paris generally neglect to see, are preserved all sorts of amusing and grotesque souvenirs of the Republican fêtes in honour of agriculture, old age, spring, vintage, charity, the virtues, the elements, and I know not what else. The prints show us at each fête the same young girls dressed à la Grecque, the same antique chariots designed by David and laden with floral trophies, the same representatives of the people girt with tricolour sashes, and dancing with the most aged citizenne of the section. Next week we are to have a modern edition of these Republican fêtes, under the title of Fêtes of Industry and Commerce, the idea being that these festivities will be good for trade. From May 16 to 30 the whole town is to be joyous and merry; the garden of the Tuileries will be transformed into an immense fair gorgeously illuminated at night; on the Champ de Mars the troops will hold a carousal and execute Arab fantasies; at the theatres there will be special performances, and the Parisians hope that excursion-trains will bring thousands of visitors to see the fun.

The great distraction of the Parisians at present is a visit to the Salon. The heat and the fine weather have put an end to dinner parties and receptions. The Salon is placed conveniently on the road to the Bois de Boulogne and the French Rotten Row, and so of an afternoon it is a great place for rendezvous and worldly gossip. There are two other picture exhibitions of great interest now open in Paris—those of the works of I. De Nittis and of François Bonvin. De Nittis died nearly two years ago in the prime of life and talent. The exhibition at 8, Rue Lafitte contains some of his very best work. The pictures of François Bonvin are exhibited at 3, Rue Scribe. The public is not familiar with the work of this modest and sincere septuagenarian, but the amateurs need not be told that, alone of the modern French artists, Bonvin has produced pictures that can stand the neighbourhood of the work of Pieter De Hoogh and the great Dutch interior painters.

The national subscription for the foundation of the Institut Pasteur has nearly reached 700,000. A grand gala performance was given at the Trocadéro to-day in favour of the institution.—The water supply of Paris now approaches 250 litres a day per inhabitant, which is greater than the supply per head in London. Paris is reputed to be cleanest and best watered city in the world. In the Bois de Boulogne alone, 120 men are employed to water the roads, and the cost of this operation is 55,000. A year.—Two duels between journalists have been fought this week: one resulted in a hand-wound; in the other, MM. Rochefort and Portalis fired each four balls, and neither was hurt.—The Census of France is to be taken at the end of this month, with very complete details as to age, profession, and everything else, except religion, which the Republic does not acknowledge. It may be interesting to recapitulate the official figures given by the Census since 1700:—

1700	19,660,320	1806	29,107,425	1841	34,230,678	1866	38,067,074
1762	21,769,163	1821	30,461,875	1846	35,400,686	1872	36,102,221
1772	22,642,000	1826	31,868,937	1851	35,680,170	1876	37,000,000
1784	24,800,000	1831	32,519,223	1856	36,039,361	1881	37,672,048
1801	27,349,003	1836	33,540,940	1861	37,386,161		

T. C.

At the opening of the Spanish Cortes on Monday the Message of the Queen-Regent was read by the Premier. It announced that a Commercial Convention had been concluded with the British Government, and that it would soon be submitted for ratification.—General Concha has been appointed President of the Senate.

The International Horticultural Exhibition in Rome was opened last Saturday by the King and Queen of Italy, who met with an enthusiastic reception.—Their Majesties were present at a special meeting of the Accademia de Lincci on Sunday for the presentation of the prizes instituted by the King.

In Monday's sitting of the Lower House of the Prussian Diet, the May Laws Amendment Bill was read the third time.

The answer of the Greek Government to the fresh Collective Note of the Powers not being considered satisfactory, the blockade was put in force at once. The Ministry tendered their resignations to the King, who, however, refused to accept them. His Majesty wrote a letter to M. Delyannis declaring that the Premier will be held responsible for the present condition of Greece. On Monday M. Delyannis had an audience with the King, and persisted in his resignation, declaring that if it were not accepted he should hand over to his Majesty the seals of office and withdraw. The King thereupon summoned M. Tricoupis, who declined the task of forming a new Cabinet.

In the Canadian House of Commons on Thursday week a debate took place on the motion respecting Mr. Gladstone's Home Rule proposals, and a resolution was passed, after a long debate, expressing the hope that some measure will be adopted satisfactory to the people of Ireland, and preserving the integrity of the Empire and the rights and status of the minority.—There has been further rioting at Chicago; but the police, who have discovered quantities of dynamite and arms in the Anarchist resorts, have been on the alert, and have promptly fired volleys among the rioters, who have been thus quelled and dispersed. During the sanguinary encounter between rioters and police on Tuesday week twelve constables and about the same number of mobmen were killed. The number of wounded on both sides was great.—A terrible storm of wind and rain prevailed on Tuesday in Kansas City, Missouri, causing the death of twenty persons.

We hear from Halifax that a resolution, proposed by the Hon. W. S. Fielding, Premier and Provincial Secretary of Nova Scotia, in favour of the secession of Nova Scotia from the Canadian Federation, has been carried in the House of Assembly by 15 votes against 6.

The Legislative Council of New South Wales has passed a resolution advocating the maintenance of the Agreement of 1878 with France providing for the independence of the New Hebrides. A large and influential meeting has been held at Wellington, at which a resolution was passed protesting against the cession of the New Hebrides to France.

On Monday the installation ceremony of the new Maharajah of Cashmere was performed with great splendour.

An immense fire has taken place at Honolulu. Sixty acres of the Chinese quarter have been destroyed, and 8000 people have been rendered homeless.

MARRIAGES.

On the 4th inst., at the parish church, Wolverley, Worcestershire, by the Rev. L. S. Gresley, Birdsall Vicarage, York, assisted by the Rev. Charles B. Rowland, Vicar of Wolverley, Hugh, only son of Charles Nevill, Esq., of Westla, Carmarthenshire, to Maud, third daughter of Frederick Elkington, Esq., of Slon Hill, Wolverley.

On April 29, at the British Embassy, Madrid, by the Rev. F. Whereat, Chaplain to the Legation, William Wallace Leask, Barcelona, to Eugénie Marie, widow of the late William Hamilton Hume, merchant, Sevilla. No cards.

DEATH.

On April 29th, at 27, Stonor-road, West Kensington, Harriet Layton Sayle, the wife of George Moore Sayle, Esq., second daughter of Berard Thomas Fountaine, Esq., Stoke House, Bletchley, Bucks, aged 25 years.

* The charge for the insertion of Births, Marriages, and Deaths is Five Shillings for each announcement.

JEPHTHAH'S VOW, by EDWIN LONG, R.A.—Three New Pictures.—1. "Jephthah's Return." 2. "On the Mountains." 3. "The Martyr."—NOW ON VIEW, with his celebrated "Anno Domini," "Zeuxis at Crotona," &c., at THE GALLERIES, 108, New Bond-street, Ten to Six. Admission, One Shilling.

THE VALE OF TEARS.—DORÉ'S Last Great PICTURE, completed a few days before he died, NOW ON VIEW at the DORÉ GALLERY, 35, New Bond-street, with his other great Pictures. Ten to Six daily. Is.

HER MAJESTY'S DRAWING-ROOM. Painted by F. SARGENT.—Messrs. RAPHAEL TUCK and SONS beg to announce the Exhibition of this magnificent Picture, containing 130 Portraits, painted from special sittings, of her Majesty, the Royal Family, Leaders of Society, &c., at the NEW GAINSBOROUGH GALLERY, 25, Old Bond-street. Ten to Six. Admission, One Shilling.

GAINSBOROUGH GALLERY.—The EXHIBITION of Messrs. RAPHAEL TUCK and SONS' 1000 original CHRISTMAS CARD DESIGNS, by Marcus Stone, R.A., &c., in connection with the above, will be opened for Fourteen days only. No extra charge for admission.

ROYAL ALBERT HALL.—THE ROYAL ALBERT ORPHAN ASYLUM, Bagshot, Surrey.—A GRAND CONCERT will be given in aid of this institution, on WEDNESDAY EVENING, MAY 19, at Eight o'clock, under the Special Patronage of her Majesty the QUEEN, and in the presence of T.R.H. the Duke and Duchess of Connaught.

The following Artists have very kindly promised their assistance:—Madame Christine Nilsson, Miss Robertson, and Miss Fanny Robertson, Madame Trebelli, Mr. Sims Reeves, Mr. John Robertson, Signor Novara, Mr. Henschel, Pianoforte, M. Vladimir de Pachmann; Violoncello, Mons. Hollman; Organ, Mr. Thomas Pettit; Mr. Henry Leslie's Choir, Conductors—Mr. Alberto Randegger, Mr. Raphael Roche, Mr. J. Maunders, and Mr. Henry Leslie. Boxes, £5 5s., £4 4s., £3 3s., 6d. Tickets, 10s. 6d., 7s. 6d., 5s., 4s., 2s., 6d., and One Shilling, to be obtained of Chappell and Co., 30, New Bond-street; of Keith, Prowse, and Co., 48, Chancery-lane; at the Royal Albert Hall; and of Charles A. Walker, Secretary, 15, Newgate-street, E.C.

MADAME NILSSON and Mr. SIMS REEVES will Sing at the ROYAL ALBERT HALL on WEDNESDAY EVENING, MAY 19. Admission, One Shilling.

LYCEUM THEATRE.—Lessee and Manager, Mr. HENRY IRVING.—FAUST, EVERY EVENING at Eight. Mephistopheles, Mr. Irving; Margaret, Miss Ellen Terry; Martha, Mrs. Stirling. Box-office (Mr. J. Hurst) open from Ten to Five.—LYCEUM.

HAYMARKET.—Lessees and Managers, Messrs. E. RUSSELL and G. F. BASHFORD.—EVERY EVENING, at Eight o'clock, JIM THE PENMAN, by Sir Charles L. Young, Bart. Messrs. Arthur Dacre Barrymore, H. Beerbohm Tree, Brookfield, Maurice, Rodney, Ben Greet, Forbes Dawson, Winter, West, Miss Helen Layton, Mrs. Brooke, Miss Lindley, and Lady Monckton. Seats can be booked in advance daily from Ten till Five. No fees. MORNING PERFORMANCE OF JIM, THE PENMAN, SATURDAY NEXT, and EVERY SATURDAY, at Two. Seats can now be booked.

PRINCESS'S THEATRE.—Mr. WILSON BARRETT, Lessee and Manager.—CLITO, an original Tragedy by Sydney Grundy and Wilson Barrett, EVERY EVENING at Eight, and THIS DAY, SATURDAY, MAY 15, at Two. Scenery by W. Telbin, Stafford Hall, and Walter Hann. Music by Mr. Edward Jones. Costumes by Madame Auguste and V. Barthe. Archaeology of the Tragedy by E. W. Godwin, F.S.A. Produced under the sole direction of Mr. Wilson Barrett. Messrs. Wilson Barrett, Willard, Clydes, Hudson, A. Melford, Fulton, Bernage, Elliott, Barrington, De Solla, Carson, &c.; Misses Coote, Wilson, Garth, Belmont, and Miss Eastlake. Box-office open daily 9.30 till Five. No fees. Doors open at 7.30. Carriages at 10.45. Business Manager, Mr. John Cobbe.

INDIAN AND COLONIAL EXHIBITION, 1886. ST. JAMES'S HALL, PICCADILLY. THE MOST BRILLIANT AND ARTISTIC ENTERTAINMENT FOR VISITORS TO LONDON during the Exhibition. The world-famed **MOORE AND BURGESS MINSTRELS**. The oldest established and the most popular performance in existence. EVERY NIGHT at Eight. DAY PERFORMANCES EVERY MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, and SATURDAY, at Three. Omnibuses run direct from the Exhibition to the doors of St. James's Hall. Fare 2d. and 3d. NO FEES OF ANY DESCRIPTION. Ladies can retain their bonnets in all parts. Prices of Admission—1s., 2s., 3s., 5s.

JUNE HORSE SHOW—1886. MAY 29, 31, JUNE 1, 2, 3, 4. ROYAL AGRICULTURAL HALL, LONDON, N. ENTRIES CLOSE MAY 17. Prize Lists on application to Mr. R. VERNER, Secretary.

MONTE CARLO—THE ADMINISTRATION OF MONTE CARLO, in its endeavour to diversify the brilliant and exceptional Entertainments offered to the Cosmopolitan High Life frequenting the shores of the Mediterranean, has much pleasure in announcing the close of the Winter Season 1885-6, and that during the Summer interval arrangements will be made for the renewal of the Theatrical and Opera Comique Entertainments in the ensuing Winter 1886-7, which will be sustained by artists of renowned celebrity. The daily Afternoon and Evening Concerts will continue as usual during the Summer Season.

SEA BATHING AT MONACO. on a beautiful sandy beach, continues throughout the year. MONTE CARLO is provided with the following excellent Hotels:—The Hôtel de Paris, the Grand Hôtel, the Victoria Hotel, Hôtel des Anglais, Hôtel Beau Rivage, Hôtel des Princes, de Londres, et de Russie; and Furnished Villas, together with good Apartments, are numerous.

BRIGHTON.—Frequent Trains from Victoria and London Bridge. Also Trains in connection from Kensington, Chelsea, &c. Return Tickets, London to Brighton, available for eight days. Weekly, Fortnightly, and Monthly Tickets, at Cheap Rates. Available to travel by all Trains between London and Brighton. Cheap First-Class Day Tickets to Brighton every Week-day from Victoria and London Bridge. Cheap Pullman Cars, Cheap Half-Guinea First-Class Day Tickets to Brighton every Saturday from Victoria and London Bridge, admitting to the Grand Aquarium and Royal Pavilion. Cheap First-Class Day Tickets to Brighton every Sunday from Victoria at 10.45 a.m. and 12.15 p.m. Fare, 10s. Pullman Drawing-Room Cars between Victoria and Brighton. Through Bookings to Brighton from principal Stations on the Railways in the Northern and Midland Districts.

PARIS—SHORTEST, CHEAPEST ROUTE VIA NEWHAVEN, DIEPPE, and ROUEN. CHEAP NIGHT EXPRESS SERVICE, WEEK-DAYS AND SUNDAYS. From Victoria 7.50 p.m., and London Bridge 8 p.m. Fares—Single, 34s., 28s., 18s.; Return, 57s., 41s., 32s. Powerful paddle-steamers, with excellent cabins, &c. Trains run alongside steamers at Newhaven and Dieppe. SOUTH OF FRANCE, ITALY, SWITZERLAND, &c. Tourists' Tickets are issued, enabling the holder to visit all the principal places of interest. The Day Special Express Service will commence on June 1 for the Season.

FOR FULL PARTICULARS, see Time-Book, to be obtained at Victoria, London Bridge, or any other Station; and at the following Branch Offices, where Tickets may also be obtained:—West-End General Offices, 28, Regent-circus, Piccadilly, and 8, Grand Hotel-buildings, Trafalgar-square; Hays' Agency, Cornhill; and Cook's Luggage-circus Office. (By order) J. P. KNIGHT, General Manager.

Mr. R. C. L. Bevan has given £2000 towards the liquidation of the debt of the Great Assembly Hall, Mile-end, of which Mr. F. N. Charrington is the hon. superintendent.

The new bridge over the Thames at Blackfriars, which has been constructed by the London, Chatham, and Dover Railway Company, was on Monday opened for traffic. At the same time a new branch line to Gravesend was opened.

Last week thirteen steamers arrived at Liverpool, from the United States and Canada, with live stock and fresh meat; the total supply amounting to 1661 cattle, 16,402 quarters of beef, and 402 carcasses of mutton.

"Pearls and Pearly Life," by Mr. Streeter, is a forthcoming illustrated work of value on the subject of the pearl-bearing shell. It is to be issued by Messrs. Streeter and Company, of 18, New Bond-street, a firm now amalgamated with Mr. Streeter, of 34, Holborn Viaduct.

Mr. H. Cosmo Bonsor will preside at the anniversary dinner of the friends of the Licensed Victualler's Asylum, which will take place next Wednesday, the 19th inst., at the Crystal Palace; and the anniversary festival of the Provident Surgical Appliance Society will take place at Willis's Rooms on the same day.

MUSIC.

The Sacred Harmonic Society closed its season yesterday (Friday) week with a performance of Handel's "Belshazzar." This oratorio, the tenth in the list of the composer's works of the class, has been unjustly neglected since its production in 1745, having been but seldom performed. Its last hearing was at one of the Sacred Harmonic Society's concerts last year. "Belshazzar" contains much music that may fairly compare with that of Handel's better-known oratorios, especially in the choruses, some of which are of a high order of sublimity. Its performance last week was, bating one or two slips, generally efficient in the choral and orchestral details; the vocal solo music having been effectively rendered by Misses Farnol and Chester, Madame Patey, Mr. E. Lloyd, and Mr. Bridson. Mr. W. H. Cummings conducted, as usual.

Mr. Ambrose Austin's grand orchestral and vocal concert at the Royal Albert Hall, last Saturday afternoon, included the co-operation of several eminent vocalists. Madame Albani and Madame Christine Nilsson, Mr. E. Lloyd and Mr. Santley, were heard in more or less familiar pieces. M. De Pachmann contributed some brilliant pianoforte-playing, and a fine orchestra (led by Mr. Carrodus) and the London Select Choir were important accessories. Mr. W. G. Cusins conducted, and Mr. Sidney Naylor was the accompanist.

Mr. Manns's benefit concert at the Crystal Palace took place last Saturday afternoon, with an interesting, but more or less familiar programme. Misses A. and E. Marriott, Madame Trebelli, Mr. Winch, and Mr. F. King contributed vocal pieces; Miss Fanny Davies played the first movement of Beethoven's Pianoforte Concerto in C minor and some unaccompanied solos, with finished execution and refined taste; and Master Schratzenholz (a very youthful artist) displayed much skill in his performance on the violoncello. The orchestral playing was of the usual high order; and Mr. Manns received the customary recognition of his skill as its conductor.

The students of the Guildhall School of Music gave a concert on Saturday afternoon in the Guildhall. As on former occasions, the great progress made under the system of tuition in action at the institution (under the skilled superintendence of Mr. Weist Hill) was manifested in various vocal and instrumental performances by the pupils. An efficient orchestra—comprising some young lady performers—was an important feature of the concert.

Mr. Sims Reeves gave the first of a new series of concerts at the Albert Palace, Battersea, last Saturday evening, when he sang some of his favourite songs with his usual success. Other eminent artists also contributed to an effective programme.

The second Richter Concert of the new series took place at St. James's Hall on Monday evening, and included the first performance here of Brahms's fourth symphony, his latest work of the kind. It consists of four divisions, in each of which there is much effective orchestral writing; particularly in the second ("Andante Moderato") and third ("Allegro Giocoso"), each of which is of more coherent and sustained interest than either the first or the final "Allegro." The other instrumental pieces of the evening require no comment. Miss L. Little contributed lieder by Liszt; and Dr. Hans Richter conducted with his usual skill and judgment.

Mr. Oscar Beringer, the eminent pianist, gave his annual recital at St. James's Hall on Monday afternoon, when he played a selection of pieces, in the classical and brilliant styles, with fine execution. Madame Antoinette Sterling contributed several lieder.

The memorial to Sir John Goss was unveiled on Monday, at the close of the afternoon service at St. Paul's Cathedral, of which Sir John was for many years the organist. We gave, last week, a notice of the handsome tablet (designed by Mr. J. Belcher, and executed by Mr. Hamo Thornycroft) which is placed in the crypt of the cathedral. The ceremony appropriately took place on the anniversary of the death of Sir John Goss, who was born in 1800 and died in 1880.

The 148th anniversary festival of the Royal Society of Musicians took place during the week at St. James's Hall—the Hon. Mr. Justice Chitty in the chair. Of the proceedings we must speak next week.

Of Mr. Carrodus's orchestral concert at St. James's Hall last Thursday we must speak hereafter.

Mr. Ernest Kiver's annual concert took place on Friday evening at Prince's Hall; assisted by Mr. Francis Ralph, Mr. Lewis Hann, Mr. Ollis Roberts, Mr. Charles Ould, Mr. A. E. Harper, instrumentalists; and Madame Marian McKenzie and Mr. Hulbert L. Fulkerson, vocalists; Mr. Thomas Wingham conducting.

This (Saturday) afternoon Mr. Charles Hallé begins a new series of his excellent chamber concerts at Prince's Hall, assisted by Madame Norman-Néruda, Herr L. Ries, Herr Straus, Mr. Edward Howell, and Signor Piatti.

Next Tuesday Anton Rubinstein will give the first of a series of seven historical pianoforte recitals at St. James's Hall. The great pianist will, during the course of them, be heard in music of various styles and periods, a special feature being the programme of the second recital (on May 21), which will consist of eight of the solo sonatas of Beethoven.

The Philharmonic Society will give the fifth concert (and last but one) of the seventy-fourth season, at St. James's Hall, next Wednesday evening, when M. Saint Saëns will conduct his new symphony (composed for the society), and perform Beethoven's fifth pianoforte concerto.

The Duchess of Albany opened a bazaar at Kingston-on-Thames, in aid of the restoration fund of the parish church; and laid last Saturday the foundation-stone of St. Mary's Church, Tottenham, in connection with the Marlborough College Mission.

The Prince of Wales (who presided), the Duke of Connaught, the Duke of Cambridge, and a distinguished company were present at the Criterion, on the occasion of the inaugural dinner of the Gordon Boys' Home. Subscriptions and donations, including contributions from members of the Royal family, were announced to the amount of £5000.

The Duke of Connaught presided at the second anniversary festival of the Work Girls' Protection Society, and, in proposing the toast of the evening, said that the foundation of the society had been in a great degree due to the interest taken by the Queen in the needs of the class benefited by it. Contributions to the amount of above £1000 were announced.—The Duke also opened the Red, White, and Blue Bazaar, in aid of the Cottage Homes for Homeless and Orphan Boys at Farningham and Swanley.

The annual dinner of the Stock Exchange Benevolent Fund was held, under the presidency of Mr. A. L. Cohen, who announced the following collections by the stewards of the benevolent fund for 1886:—Mr. W. Carr, £455; Mr. A. P. Cazenove, £625; Mr. W. H. Evans, £385; Mr. R. Hilder, £568; Mr. E. P. Ralli, £300; Mr. A. H. Sly, £507; Mr. Sydney Smith, £800; Mr. S. H. Sturgis, £726; Mr. A. J. Waley, £541; and Mr. G. Williams, £541.

LIVERPOOL: PORT, DOCKS, AND CITY.

The estuary of the Mersey forms an inlet of the Irish Sea which is singularly shaped, being like a bottle, narrow at the mouth and neck, though seven or eight miles wide in the middle. This formation may have caused it to be preserved from the fatal silting-up that has befallen the neighbouring estuary of the Dee and the ancient seaport of Chester. The Mersey at Liverpool flows almost directly north; its main course above, rising in the Derbyshire hills, is from east to west. Its breadth at the Woodside Ferry is three quarters of a mile; lower down it becomes still narrower; at New Brighton and Bootle, on the opposite shores of the sea mouth, it is about two miles. The western shore is that of the Wirral peninsula of Cheshire, which is comprised between the Dee and the Mersey estuaries; and here the town of Birkenhead has arisen, in our own days, just opposite Liverpool. The eastern shore belongs to Lancashire, and presents a line of docks extending nearly eight miles, with a river wall of granite masonry all that length; and with one of the greatest commercial cities in the world, the central part of which is shown in our Bird's-eye View, in the Supplement to the present sheet.

This shore was a swampy forest, in the manor of West Derby, with a few herdsmen living in huts, and a hamlet of fishermen or boatmen on the river-bank, when King John built his castle of Toxteth to guard the harbour. He made Liverpool a borough, granting its municipal charter in 1207. But it was a small and obscure town until the seventeenth century. Its possession, however, was then disputed between the Royalist and Parliamentary forces in the Civil War; it was occupied by Prince Rupert not long before the battle of Marston Moor. After the Restoration, after the Plague and the Great Fire, many London merchants removed to Liverpool, and trade began to flourish there. William III. gave a new charter to the Corporation; they soon purchased land from the Lord of the Manor, cleared and deepened the river channel up to Runcorn and Warrington; and undertook, in 1710, the construction of a dock, which was the first in England. The population in the reign of George I. was ten thousand; the borough sent two members to the House of Commons; the port had superseded Chester in the trade of the Irish Sea, and rivalled Bristol in that of the West Indies, Virginia, France, Spain, and West Africa.

In the latter part of the eighteenth century, by the canal which the Duke of Bridgewater constructed, uniting Liverpool with Manchester, the manufacturing district of South Lancashire became allied with the port of the Mersey. At first, indeed, the mercantile business was rather that of importing foreign yarns than raw cotton. The invention of the spinning-jenny, the mule, and the power-loom, and of the steam-engine to work them, with the abundance of Lancashire coal, made a revolution in the cotton trade. Liverpool ship-owners then found employment more profitable, as well as more creditable, than that of the African and West Indian slave trade, or equipping privateers to rob other nations in the French and American wars.

No community has obtained more direct and signal benefits from the progress of scientific inventions. Before steam navigation—and it was in 1815 that the first steam-boat was seen on the Mersey—vessels might be detained there in harbour for many weeks by a north-west wind. A lucky ship, one of a fleet all ready to sail under convoy, once slipped out an hour before the wind changed, went to Barbadoes, and came back to enrich her owners, before her consorts could get out of the river! The Liverpool Steam-Packet Company, established above sixty years ago, presently carried on regular communications with Dublin, Belfast, and Glasgow, to the benefit of the United Kingdom. In 1824, Liverpool owned 10,000 vessels, had its Prince's Dock, King's Dock, Queen's Dock, and George's Dock, and a population of 130,000. Its Parliamentary representatives in that era were such men as Canning, Huskisson, and Brougham. A Liverpool boy named William Ewart Gladstone was beginning to learn something of politics. His father was a large West India merchant. A Liverpool banker, William Roscoe, was esteemed in the literary world. No provincial town in England boasted more social distinction.

Just about that time, which some of us can remember, came the project of the Liverpool and Manchester Railway—the first railway for public traffic. It was completed in four years, and opened in September, 1830, when Mr. Huskisson was accidentally killed by the train, in the presence of the Duke of Wellington and Sir Robert Peel. The next great step in improvement was that of ocean steam navigation. In 1838 a Liverpool steam-ship, the Royal William, made the passage to New York, which had already been performed by the Great Western, from Bristol. The Cunard line was established in July, 1840, the Britannia then crossing the Atlantic in twelve days, returning in nine days and a half.

Liverpool, thanks to modern science and commercial enterprise, to the spirit and intelligence of the townsmen, and to the administration of the Mersey Harbour and Dock Board, has become a wonder of the world. It is the New York of Europe, a world-city rather than merely British provincial; its maritime traffic makes a far grander show than that of the port of London, being more collected in front of the town; its harbour, its docks, its warehouses, its counting-houses are employed in receiving and discharging an enormous amount of shipping and merchandise, in transactions of immense value; its streets are full of life and bustle. Its population is nearly six hundred thousand. It is adorned with magnificent public buildings, and with several beautiful parks. It has practically annexed Birkenhead, a town of a hundred thousand people, by the Mersey Railway Tunnel, and has stretched another hand to Bootle, on the seashore. The villages of the Cheshire coast have become its marine suburbs. With these places, the aggregate population in and around Liverpool comes to about three quarters of a million. No town in England shows greater signs of activity in the distribution of wealth; and it does something also in manufacturing production.

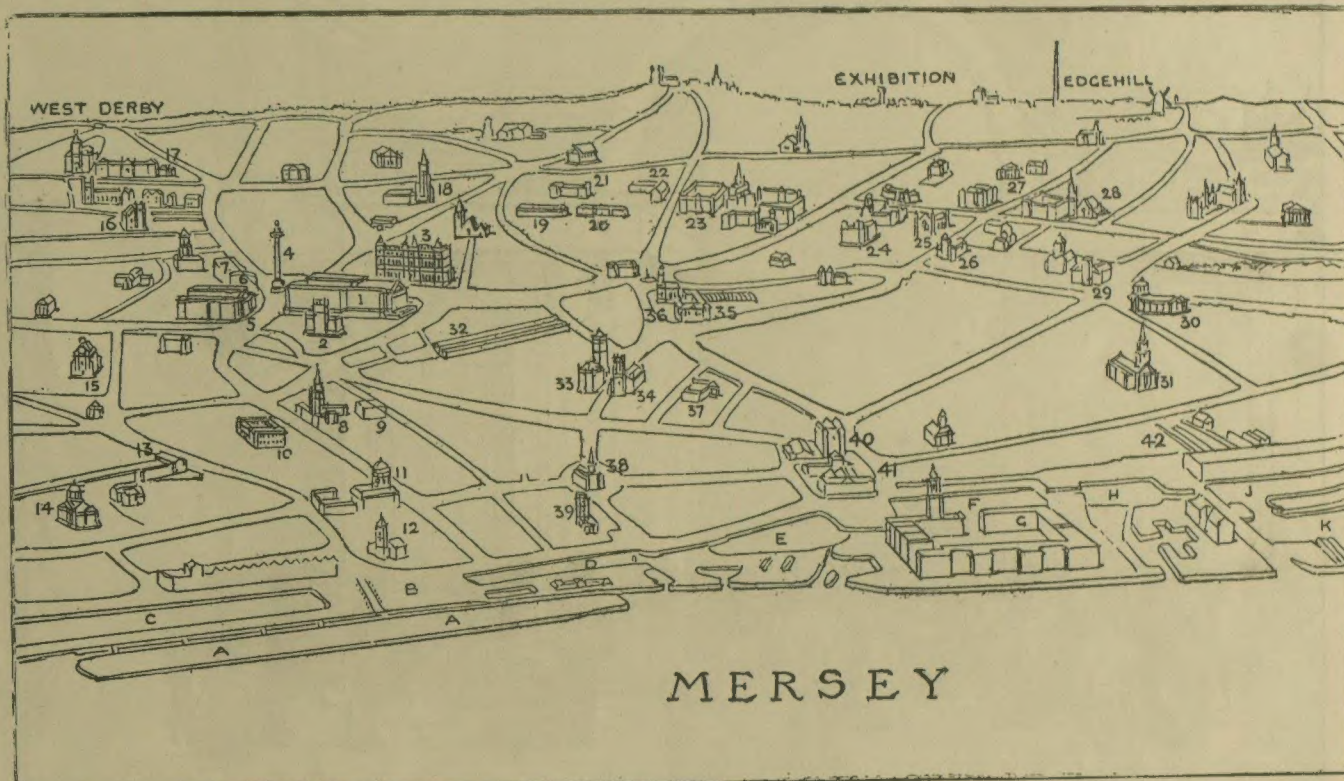
The docks along the east or left bank of the Mersey, beginning their enumeration from the south end, on the river above the town, are the Herculaneum dock, the Harrington and Toxteth docks, the Brunswick dock, the Carriers' dock, the Coburg dock, the Union dock, the Queen's dock, the King's

dock, the Wapping dock, the Salthouse dock, the Albert dock, the Canning dock, George's dock, the Prince's dock (and its graving dock), the Waterloo dock, with the Corn dock, the Victoria dock, the Trafalgar dock, the Clarence dock (with graving dock), the Salisbury dock, the Collingwood dock, the Stanley dock, the Nelson dock, the Bramley-Moore dock, the Wellington dock, the Sandon dock, the Huskisson dock, the Canada dock, the Langton dock, the Alexandra dock, and the new docks at Bootle. A tramway, for waggons and omnibuses, runs the whole length of eight miles. The Alexandra dock, with its three branches, has an area of 44½ acres, with 12,000 ft. of berth accommodation; it can hold, at the quays, twenty-two ocean ships of the largest size; and is in direct connection with all the railways, the London and North-Western Railway, the Midland, the Great Northern, the Lancashire and Yorkshire, and the Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire railways. This dock was opened by the Prince and Princess of Wales in September, 1881. Other docks are specially devoted to particular traffic: the Canada, Brunswick, and Herculaneum are for timber; the Waterloo for grain, with corn-lifts in the warehouses; the cotton trade, the coal trade, that of cattle, fresh and salted meat, and hides, have their suitable appliances. In the Prince's Dock and the Bramley-Moore Dock, lie vessels for South America and for China; in the Nelson Dock, those for the West Indies, and some for Antwerp, Hamburg, or the Mediterranean; the Victoria, Trafalgar, Clarence, and Collingwood Docks are frequented by Irish steamers. George's Dock, of which we give a separate View, has a miscellaneous trade. The Birkenhead docks are managed by the same Board. Altogether, these Mersey docks, which have cost about twenty millions sterling, are unequalled by any similar concern in the world. The iron shipbuilding work is chiefly at Birkenhead. We refrain from

Railway Terminus; but on the north side are the Free Library and Museum founded by the late Sir William Brown, M.P., whose name has been given to the street; the Picton Reading-Room, a circular building, with a colonnade, erected some ten years ago by the Corporation, and named after Mr. J. A. Picton; and the Walker Art Gallery, a superb Corinthian edifice, the gift of Sir A. B. Walker, Mayor of Liverpool in 1873. The contents of the William Brown Museum include a most valuable collection of artistic antiquities presented by the late Mr. Joseph Mayer. Close to these buildings stands the Wellington Monument, a column 81 ft. high, with a statue on the top, erected in 1863.

The Townhall, in Dale-street, fronting Castle-street, is the oldest of the public buildings, though it dates but from 1749. It is in the Roman Renaissance style, with a lofty dome, and contains stately and elegant rooms for civic entertainments. Behind it is the Exchange, with an intervening paved area, the "Exchange Flags," much used for the busy congregation of merchants and brokers. Here is the Nelson Monument, with a colossal bronze statue of the hero, quite nude, receiving a crown from Victory, and a fatal stroke from Death. The Exchange buildings, which harmonise with the architecture of the Townhall, form arcades on three sides of the square. Higher up Dale-street, on the other side, are the handsome Municipal offices, which were built at a cost of £100,000; and the County Court and Police Courts.

The Custom House, with the Post Office, the Inland Revenue, and the Dock Estate offices in the same building, is at the end of South Castle-street, near the Canning Dock. Opposite this is the Sailors' Home, an excellent institution, of which the Prince Consort laid the foundation in 1846. There are no ancient buildings in Liverpool; the Castle disappeared long ago; the churches are modern, and still more the chapels.



- A. New Landing-Stage.
- B. Pier-head.
- C. Prince's Dock.
- D. George's Dock.
- E. Canning Dock.
- F. Salthouse Dock.
- G. Albert Dock and Warehouses.
- H. Wapping Basin.
- I. Wapping Dock.
- K. King's Dock.

- 1. St. George's Hall.
- 2. St. John's Church.
- 3. Lime-street Terminus.

- 4. Wellington Monument.
- 5. William Brown Free Library.
- 6. Picton Reading-room.
- 7. Walker Art Gallery.
- 8. Municipal Offices.
- 9. County Courts.
- 10. Police Courts.
- 11. Townhall and Exchange.
- 12. St. Nicholas' Church.
- 13. Exchange Railway Terminus.
- 14. St. Paul's Church.
- 15. Holy Cross (R.C.) Church.
- 16. Trinity Church.
- 17. Collegiate Institute.

- 18. St. Silas' Church.
- 19. Gill-street Market.
- 20. Abattoirs.
- 21. Infirmary.
- 22. Lunatic Asylum.
- 23. Union Workhouse.
- 24. St. Andrew's Presbyterian Church.
- 25. St. Philip's Church.
- 26. St. Luke's Church (Cathedral).
- 27. Philharmonic Hall.
- 28. Unitarian Chapel, Hope-street.
- 29. St. Mark's Church.
- 30. Independent Chapel.

- 31. St. Michael's Church.
- 32. St. John's Markets.
- 33. Compton Hotel and Bon Marché.
- 34. St. Peter's Church.
- 35. Lyceum.
- 36. Central Station (Midland).
- 37. Bluecoat Hospital.
- 38. St. George's Church.
- 39. Mersey Tunnel Station.
- 40. Sailors' Home.
- 41. Custom House.
- 42. Wapping Dock Goods Railway Station.

KEY TO THE BIRD'S-EYE VIEW OF LIVERPOOL.

statistics of shipping, tonnage, imports, and exports, customs' dues, and dock revenues; the reader may put the figures as high as he likes.

Our elevated or "bird's-eye" point of view, in the large Engraving, is from over the Mersey, and comprises only, looking eastward, the central portion of the town and docks. Its river front extends one mile, from the lower end of the Prince's Landing-Stage and the Prince's Dock, shown on the left hand to the King's Dock and Wapping Dock, on the right hand. A square mile described on the ground behind this line of frontage will include all the principal business streets of Liverpool, and the most conspicuous public buildings, which are somewhat magnified in our Illustration. The main streets ascending from the level of the docks are, naming them from left to right, Tithebarn-street, Dale-street, Victoria-street, Lord-street, and Church-street, diverging in Ranelagh-street and Bold-street, Hanover-street, and Duke-street. These are crossed, at various angles, by Castle-street, with St. George's Church in the middle, North and South John-street, Lime-street, opening into a wide space around St. George's Hall, in front of the London and North-Western Railway Terminus, and Bold-street, which meets Church-street and Ranelagh at the Central Railway Station. Above, and to the right hand, is Great George-street, with St. James's Cemetery, beyond which lie Toxteth and Prince's Park. The different roads up the hill, leading to the eastern suburbs, to Everton, West Derby, Newsham Park, Wavertree, and Edge Hill, are sufficiently visible. This View does not contain the northern parts of Liverpool, towards Kirkdale and Stanley Park.

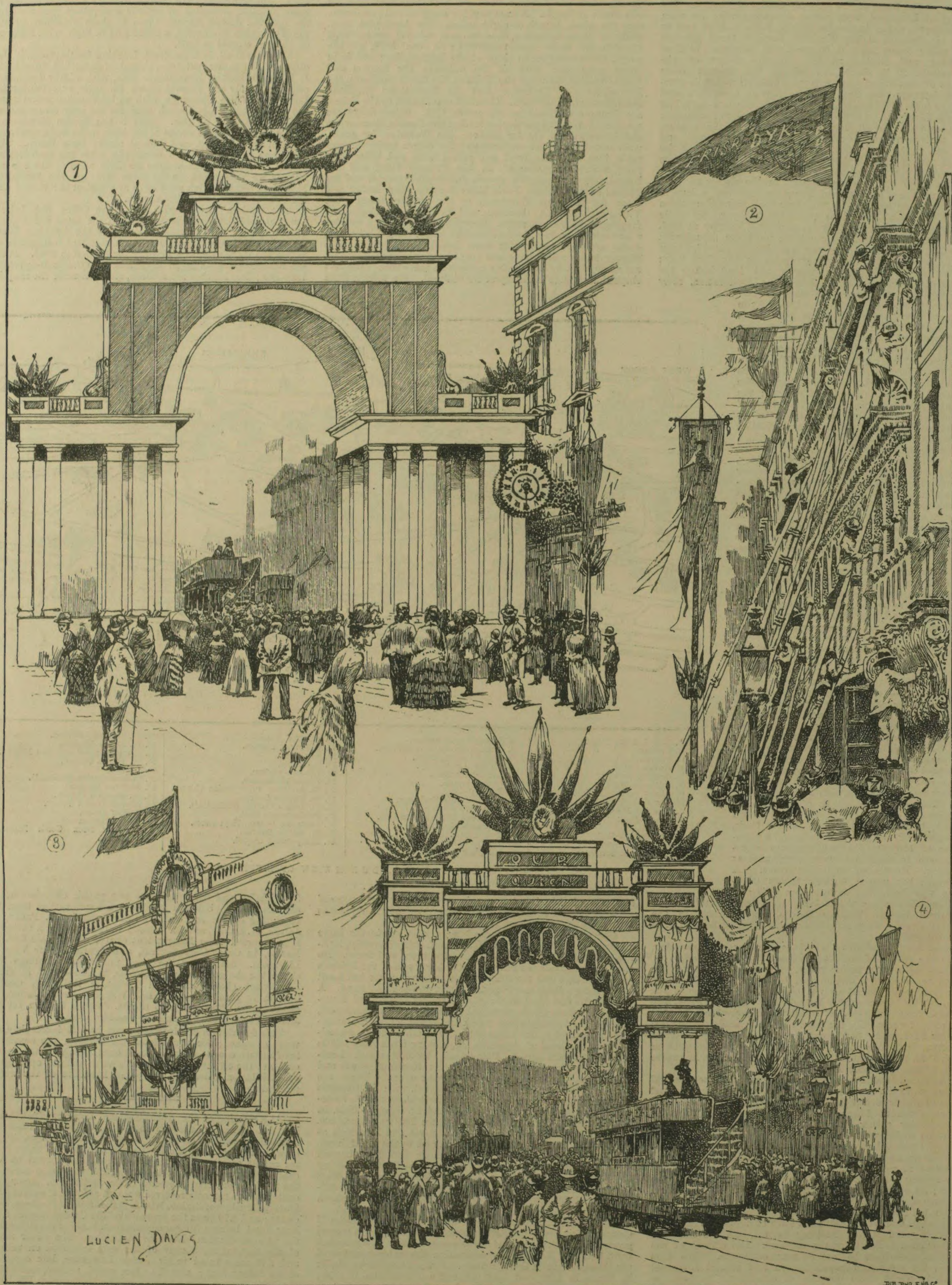
The public buildings, some of which are fine specimens of Corinthian and others of Renaissance architecture, form several groups, easily distinguished in the general View. The grandest is St. George's Hall, in our estimation the noblest edifice of the Grecian style in Great Britain. It was designed by Mr. H. H. Elmes, in 1838, cost £330,000, and was completed in 1854. It is 500 ft. long, with a stately colonnade; and the portico, at the south end, surmounted by a pediment with massive sculptured figures of Britannia, Mercury, Europe, Asia, Africa, and America, and the English Arts and Sciences, rises above a flight of steps 150 ft. wide. This building contains the Great Hall, the Assize Courts, and the Concert Hall, which are internally of good effect. Its eastern side, in Lime-street, confronts the grand hotel of the London and North-Western

St. Nicholas' and St. Peter's, the two parish churches, are of old foundation, but the buildings are not earlier than the beginning of the last century; St. George's, St. Paul's, St. John's, St. Luke's, and St. James's are noticeable; a cathedral is in progress. The Independent chapel of the late Rev. Dr. Raffles, in Great George-street, also figures in our View of Liverpool. Several of the most prominent buildings here shown are the great railway stations, in Lime-street, in Tithebarn-street (Lancashire and Yorkshire Railway), Central Station in Ranelagh-street, and Wapping Dock Station, for goods traffic. There is also the St. James's Station, for the Mersey Tunnel Railway and the Cheshire lines.

This description of Liverpool must be left incomplete, for want of space; the educational, the literary, the charitable institutions cannot even be mentioned, though much to the credit of the citizens. The Queen's visit, and the opening of the Exhibition, belong to a separate narrative of the week's proceedings.

At a meeting of the Royal National Life-Boat Institution, held on Thursday, the 6th inst., at its house, John-street, Adelphi, rewards, amounting to £312, were granted to the crews of life-boats of the institution and those of shore-boats for recent services in saving life from shipwrecks on our coasts. Payments, amounting to £3024, were also made on the 291 life-boat establishments of the institution. Among the contributions recently received were an additional sum of £500 from the trustees of the late Miss A. M. Bedford, of Pershore, Worcester; and £70 from the stewards of the Covent-Garden Life-Boat Fund, being a further contribution in aid of the support of the "Covent-Garden" life-boat at Caistor. The silver medal of the institution, a copy of the vote inscribed on vellum, and £20 were voted to Mr. James Lawrence, late coxswain of the Selsey boat; also the silver medal, vellum, and £15 to Mr. John Cannon, late coxswain of the Hasborough life-boat, and the second service clasp of the institution and £15 to Mr. Thomas Roberts, late coxswain of the Holyhead life-boat, in recognition of their long and valuable services in saving life from shipwreck. New life-boats were sent during the past month to Blyth and Workington; and it was decided to replace the present life-boat at Dungarvan, Ireland, with a new one, possessing all the latest improvements.

THE QUEEN'S VISIT TO LIVERPOOL.



1. Triumphal arch in London-road.

2. Decorations in Lord-street.

3. In Bold-street.

4. Triumphal arch in Lime-street.



OPENING OF THE COLONIAL AND INDIAN EXHIBITION AT SOUTH KENSINGTON: ARRIVAL OF THE QUEEN.

THE QUEEN AT THE COLONIAL AND INDIAN EXHIBITION.

The opening of the Colonial and Indian Exhibition at South Kensington by her Majesty the Queen, on Tuesday week, was described in our last publication. In addition to the Illustrations then given, we now present one of the arrival of the Queen in the vestibule or entrance-hall, where stands the colossal equestrian statue of the Prince of Wales, surrounded with flowers, azaleas and roses, with ferns, palms, and tropical plants. The Indian pavilion was to the right hand; the flags of all the British dominions were suspended overhead. The hall was lined with the Queen's Yeomen of the Guard, and the Royal trumpeters sounded a flourish of their music when her Majesty entered. She was accompanied by the Crown Princess of Germany, Princess Beatrice, and Prince Henry of Battenberg, and was attended by the Earl of Kenmare, Lord Chamberlain; Earl Sydney, Lord Steward; the Earl of Cork, Master of the Horse; and the Duchess of Bedford, Mistress of the Robes. Her Majesty was immediately joined by the Prince of Wales and the Duke of Connaught, as seen in our Illustration, and was conducted by the Lord Chamberlain to the Indian Pavilion, where she rested a few minutes while the procession was formed to walk through the Exhibition buildings to the Royal Albert Hall.

GOLD KEY PRESENTED TO THE QUEEN AT THE OPENING OF THE COLONIAL AND INDIAN EXHIBITION.

The golden key presented to her Majesty upon this occasion is not merely an ornamental emblem of the opening ceremony, but was contrived by the manufacturers, Messrs. Chubb, to unlock all the doors of the Exhibition. Its bow is hexagonal in form, with a crowned lion's head in the centre, and an inscription on a band of white enamel; and with six blue enamel shields, each bearing the figure of an animal—beaver, opossum, buffalo, sheep, elephant, or tiger—symbolising Canada, Australia, Cape Colony, New Zealand, India, and Ceylon.

THE PLAYHOUSES.

"The Lily of Leoville," produced last week on a trial-trip at Birmingham, and acted for the first time in London, at the Comedy Theatre on Monday last, is a most meritorious work, and a welcome addition to the list of light operas. The music, by M. Ivan Caryll, a composer new to England, is appropriately sparkling, pleasant, and tuneful. It is agreeable throughout, and is chiefly noticeable for its consistent gracefulness. M. Caryll has evidently a light and fanciful brain, and will doubtless secure success in this country as a composer of a not too ambitious order. A Frenchman, M. Felix Rémo, who is not unknown in the journalistic world, is responsible for the story, and the "book" has been furnished by Mr. Alfred Murray, while the charming lyrics are due to the tender thought and facile pen of Mr. Clement Scott. The plot is eminently simple. Gabrielle De Leoville is in love with the Chevalier De Lauenay; but the rascally steward of her estate, by means of a forged letter, the suppression of a will, and other knavish tricks, succeeds for a time in setting aside the Chevalier's claim to Gabrielle's hand and heart, aspires to marry the girl himself, and becomes espoused in the end to an elderly dame to whom, in a weak moment, he had promised marriage. Added to this, there are the adventures of De Lauenay's foster-brother, Coriolan, with a certain merry maid by name Turlurette, and the scene being laid in Brittany in 1819, opportunity is thus given for filling the stage with a crowd of picturesquely attired girls. The chief success among the interpreters of the new opera is made by Mr. C. Hayden Coffin, whose splendid voice is frequently heard to its utmost advantage. Mr. Coffin's handsome appearance is also considerably in his favour in the part of Coriolan. A hit is made by Mr. F. Kaye by his clever comic acting as a sergeant who owes his position to being "the oldest duffer in the regiment." The heroine is impersonated by Miss Delaporte, while assistance is also rendered by Mr. Henry Bracy, Mr. Charles E. Stevens, Miss Melnotte, Miss M. A. Victor, and others. Great praise is due to Mr. Richard Barker for his admirable supervision and stage management of the opera.

The Prince and Princess of Wales were present at the first performance of Professor Warr's classical drama "The Story of Orestes," which was produced on Thursday evening at the Prince's Hall, and repeated on Saturday.

Mr. C. M. Rae's adaptation of "Trois Femmes pour un Mari," otherwise "The Man with Three Wives," attained to the dignity of a hundredth consecutive representation at the Criterion Theatre on the 6th inst. A new fantastic drama, entitled "The Circassian" will be given this (Saturday) evening at the Criterion Theatre.

A new and original domestic comedy, entitled "Jewels and Dust: The Romance of a Court," by G. Manville Fenn, will be produced at the Crystal Palace on Tuesday next, May 18, and played by a strong cast, including Miss Kate Rorke, Miss Fanny Brough, and Miss Bowering; Messrs. Beauchamp, Herbert, Garden, Boleyn, and Gardiner.

The Shakespeare reading and elocution classes held by Miss Glyn (Mrs. E. S. Dallas) at the late School of Dramatic Art, are now carried on at her residence, 13, Mount-street, Grosvenor-square.

Mr. J. N. Ellaby gives a recitation of "Julius Caesar" this (Saturday) afternoon at St. James's Hall.

The Medical Society has awarded the Fothergillian gold medal to Mr. John Strahan, M.D., of Belfast, for an essay entitled "The Nature and Varieties of the Fevers Prevalent in the United Kingdom."

THE ROYAL ACADEMY.

THIRD NOTICE.

Gallery No. III. is generally the goal of an artist's ambition; but this year many of the best works are to be found elsewhere. Mr. Watts' "Death of Cain" (158) is not, in spite of its imaginative power, an impressive picture, and is decidedly less striking than his "Death of Elijah" which may be seen in the Diploma Room. Mr. Watts, abandoning the ordinary tradition of Cain's violent death at the hand of Lamech, represents him as coming, a decrepit worn-out old man, to die on Abel's altar. The angel, like a red cloud, still hangs over him, and seems to point to that rest where the first murderer is to find pardon and peace. Sir John Gilbert's "Slain Dragon" (179) is like so many previous treatments of the legend of St. George that, but for its fine colours, one scarcely understands the artist's object in challenging comparison with Tintoretto's picture in the National Gallery, by which it has been obviously inspired. Mr. Phil. R. Morris sends an excellent group, "Mrs. Flower and her Son" (155), in which he has made the persons more prominent than their clothes—no easy task in these days—and the work, which is thoroughly English, should be compared with Mr. J. S. Sargent's portrait of "Mrs. Vickers" (195), where we have an example—and a good one—of the Franco-American school at its best. The aims and methods of the two artists are diametrically opposed, and, however cunning as a work of art the latter may be, we have little doubt that the majority of people will prefer Mr. P. R. Morris's conscientious though more commonplace work. Still stronger, however, is Mr. Knighton Warren's portrait of the "Marquis Tseng" (265), in his full costume as a Chinese mandarin. The harmonious shading of the various colours; the sheen of the silks, and the elaborate, but not petty, treatment of the accessories, place this work quite in the first rank of the picture-portraits of the year. On the opposite side of the room there is also an excellent portrait of "Captain Verner" (277), by Miss Verner; and mention should also be made of Mr. Oulless's portraits of "Mr. George Scharf" (233) and "Dr. Burdon Sanderson" (243). It is scarcely possible to imagine that Mr. Poynter intended his portrait of "The Marquis of Ripon" (259) to be a caricature; but, by attempting too much, he has suffered the usual penalty of over-vauling ambition. Mr. Poynter has none of the qualities of Holbein in his brush, and therefore it is to be regretted that he should exhibit this burlesque of a great master's style. Although we are unfeignedly sorry to find Mr. Stanhope Forbes already amongst the portrait painters, we cannot help praising his "Mr. E. K. Fordham" (239); and Mr. Blake Wigram continues each year to make steady progress in the branch he has followed from the beginning of his career. His "Mrs. Knowles" (254) has not the dash and vivacity of Mr. Solomon's portrait of "Miss Mayer" (256), but it has other qualities in which the latter is deficient. Besides these and the works already mentioned in our first notice, the principal figure-pictures in this room are Mr. Frank Holl's portrait of "Mr. Chamberlain" (274); Mr. Fildes' "Daughter of the Lagoons" (288); Mr. Lance Calkin's "Rev. Peter Ouvre" (167); and Mr. F. Goodall's "Old Maid" (267), another study of children. The Academicians seem in these hard times to have taken to painting one another, for in addition to Sir J. E. Millais's portrait of Mr. Barlow, already described, we have Mr. Frank Holl's portrait of "Sir J. E. Millais" (405), Mr. Horsley's portrait of "Mr. Norman Shaw, R.A." (217), and Mr. Oulless's of "Mr. Armitage" (267); but from none of these do we learn more of artists through their brothers of the brush than we can from successful photographs.

Mr. Alma Tadema, as is his habit, paints like a consummate master of his own peculiar art; and his contribution to this year's exhibition—"An Apodyterium" (285)—is a marvellous instance of his skill. The scene is laid in the cool disrobing room of a Roman bath, for which a number of ladies, in graceful attitudes, are preparing themselves. The contrast of the cool air within with the sultry street seen through the porch, is excellent; the marble couches and pavement, the women's dresses and ornaments, and the various accessories of Mr. Tadema's pictures are here rendered with an exquisite taste and delicacy which no one ever has equalled, and will, probably, never do the like again. Of the landscapes in this room we have scarcely spoken; but they are not very important. Mr. Vicat Cole's "Cookham" (260) is full of sunlight and softness, but too much like so many of his former works. Mr. W. L. Picknell's "Sunshine and Drifting Sand" (209) almost makes one feel the scorching heat under which the old weather-beaten boat is cracking. There is another work by this artist (729), having almost the same motive, which also merits attention, both pictures being among the best landscapes of the year. Mr. Peter Graham's "Seagirt Crags" (211), Mr. H. W. B. Davis's "Flood on the Wye" (204), and Mr. David Murray's "Picardy Pastoral" (221) also deserve notice, but they recall too forcibly previous works by these artists.

In Gallery IV. the principal work is Mr. Burne Jones's "Depths of the Sea" (314), to the beauty and poetry of which reference has already been made. Its technical qualities, derived from Luini direct, leave little to desire; but, judged from a realistic point of view, the artist's knowledge of the conditions of sub-aqueous light can only be gathered from the doubtful guidance of an aquarium tank, and this Mr. Burne Jones seems to have accepted without questioning. There are four good portraits in this room, Mr. A. S. Cope's "Mrs. Pfeiffer" (312), Mr. H. M. Page's "Portrait of a Lady" (317), Mr. Seymour Lucas's "William Knowles" (319), and Mr. Holl's "Dr. Bellamy" (335). Mr. Frank Dixie's "Memories" (374), a girl recalling on the piano "the sound of a voice that is still," unfortunately recalls to us also somewhat too vividly Mr. Dixie's first success. Mr. Albert Moore's "Silver" (372), is the draped figure (out of regard to Mr. Horsley) of the same model who appears at the Old Water Colour Society undraped, under the title of "Myrtle." The colouring is, as ever, exquisitely harmonious, and the brush-work perfect. Miss Alice Havers' "Blue Eyes and Pink Eyes" (347) and Mr. F. W. Topham's "Recruiting for Savonarola" (297)—two girls on a marble bench—are among the best subject pieces of the room. Of the landscapes, Mr. Alfred Hunt's "Dunstanborough" (334) shows all his peculiarity in his treatment of foreground, whilst he throws into his scene an amount of poetry which Mr. Brett in his "Argyll Eden" (340), in spite of its cleverness, fails to achieve, or Mr. Leader, in his "Evening" (346), a sunset on crags reflected in a mountain loch, cannot rival.

At a general meeting of the Royal Institute of Painters in Water Colours, held on Monday evening, the following elections were made:—Prince Louis of Battenberg and Count Seckendorff, honorary members; J. C. Dollman, Joseph Nash, Claude Hayes, and Mdlle. Teresa Hegg, members.

The First Show of the Dachshund Club and the Basset-hound Club will be held at the Royal Aquarium, Westminster, on Wednesday, May 19, and two following days. Mr. W. J. Ingram, M.P., 198, Strand, London, is honorary secretary for the Dachshunds; and Mr. W. B. Shepard, St. Edmunds, Billing-road, Northampton, honorary secretary for the Basset-hounds.

THE LADIES' COLUMN.

An interesting little detail about the Queen's manner at the opening of the Colonial and Indian Exhibition last week struck me forcibly. It may be thought trivial; but what detail will not be interesting, both to readers in the present and in the future, about Victoria, whose wonderful reign will loom as large in history to our descendants as to us do the stately days of Great Elizabeth? Who would not like to know exactly how Queen Elizabeth bowed to her people's greetings?—and that is what I want to record about Queen Victoria.

When the Lord Chamberlain was seen to step on to the dais at the Albert Hall, walking backwards, and it was known that the Queen was about to appear through the aperture, the conductor's ready-raised bâton descended, the strains of the National Anthem burst forth, and all the audience rose. Her Majesty entered, and walked forward, leaning on the Prince of Wales's arm, till she stood under the canopy of the throne. Then, disengaging herself from her son's support, the Queen curtsied—not bowed her head or bent her figure merely, but curtsied slowly, very low down, again and again, till with eight or ten deep inclinations of the Royal knee she had acknowledged the reverences of the whole hall. I must say that I thought it very fine manners. It looked so much more stately and yet so much more full of meaning than the mere ordinary bend from the waist which is the fashion of ladies' bows in this younger age. When our Sovereign learned the deportment suited to her state mere bows were not held fit action for ladies. To bow was considered mannish: ladies learned to curtsy. At sixty-seven years old, Queen Victoria, in a room, does not bow to her subjects—she curtsies.

Her Majesty's voice is admirably clear. She has learned the first secret of good elocution: she takes breath very frequently. When she referred to the Prince of Wales as "our son," she looked up at him with a very pleasant glance, and bent her head to him, as he stood before her. Another charming look was the animated smile which the Queen gave, together with applause and with three gracious bows, to Madame Albani as she concluded her solo. Even more interesting, because touching feminine sympathies, were the few tears which her Majesty quietly wiped away as she took her seat on Runjeet Singh's sometime throne, after embracing her son as he bent to kiss her hand, when she concluded her reply to the address. One could not but realise how, at such a moment, with memories of her happy married life so powerfully and irresistibly recalled, the Queen must be mournfully conscious of the isolated loneliness of her place of light.

The high bonnet worn on that marked occasion by the Princess of Wales—and, indeed, by all the Princesses—may be taken to ensure that chapeaux will remain high for some time to come, notwithstanding the efforts of some milliners to reintroduce flatter shapes and trimmings. The Princess of Wales has until lately continued to wear a small princess shape, with the trimming laid flatly across the front; but about three months ago she gave her assent to the higher style by wearing her bonnet so trimmed; and the pale blue aigrette of feathers which her Royal Highness wore last week towered very tall and erect indeed. The fashion for the spring and summer bonnets may therefore be safely considered as set in this direction.

The height of the bonnet of the day is added to by the new style of coiffure. This is, turning the front hair back over a pad, a fashion which grows in popularity daily. Lady Wolseley was the first person of consequence whom I noticed with her hair so dressed; and for a little while ladies following this new fashion (which yet is old) were somewhat conspicuous. But now it has become quite usual. It is a coiffure very becoming to some faces. The young Princess Victoria Mary of Teck wore her hair turned back last week, and it suited her well. But the style is particularly becoming to many women no longer quite in their first youth. Perhaps it gives rather an intellectual and self-reliant air, befitting the *femme de trente ans* whose finished charms Balzac celebrated. A small frizette, of the same tint as the natural hair, is selected; a portion of the front hair is parted off, and combed down over the face, then this is brushed back to cover the frizette, as straight above the brow as possible. The ends of these locks twist in with the remainder of the hair, to form flat coils on the top of the head.

There was an unusual pressure of weddings put on the last five days of April. It is seldom that the end of Lent and the beginning of May come so near together as they have done this year; and everybody knows that it is improper to get married in Lent, and unlucky to get married in May. The well-known superstition just mentioned really has a deterrent influence on weddings. It is said to be connected with the ascription of May to the honour of the Virgin.

There appears but little doubt, however, that the superstition is really a transference from Paganism. November was Diana's month. Now, that goddess had prejudices in favour of celibacy, and was not likely to be pleased if those were outraged by weddings in the month peculiarly sacred to her worship. More than one old Pagan superstition was carried over into Christianity by ignorant half-converts. Thence was, doubtless, the original source of the fancy of an unlucky month for marriage, the superstition, however, being transferred from Diana's month to that specially dedicated to the Virgin Mother.

In the nature of things, the unluckiness of a day or a month for any common event being once pre-supposed, facts are found to vindicate the theory. Marriage, in particular, has a knack of appearing different in prospective and in retrospective contemplation. It would not be difficult to find amongst those whom a jesting satirist has described as "the moaning tied" plenty to whom the event, once so happy, has come to appear an unlucky blunder; and if it happened in May—why, there is confirmation of May's unluckiness for marriages. The most famous unfortunate matrimony in May was that of poor Mary Stuart with Bothwell. A luckless union, truly! From which dated, as the Queen bewailed, her worst calamities.

The new Act of Parliament extending the hours for marrying to three o'clock in the afternoon will be much appreciated. To have to get the ceremony over by noon was just one of those little inconveniences that everybody was vexed by occasionally, but that nobody suffered from sufficiently to make a fuss about. Not the least of the advantages of the new regulation will be the possibility of abolishing the wedding breakfast. Tea and cake will be quite sufficient accompaniments when the people go to the house, after a two o'clock wedding, to see the presents and to "wish them joy."

Women, though absurdly excluded from the comparatively insignificant public duty of voting for members of Parliament, are capable of filling in their own persons more public offices than are commonly known to be within their legal competence. The post of churchwarden is one of these. On Friday last Mrs. Joicey was nominated at Hexham for Rector's warden, by the Rev. Theophilus Bennett. Archdeacon Hamilton accepted the nomination, and Hexham is now in possession of a lady churchwarden.

F. F.-M.

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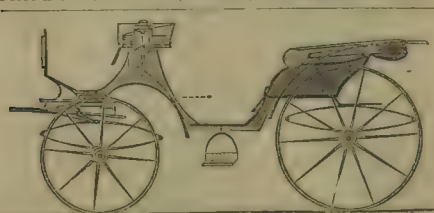
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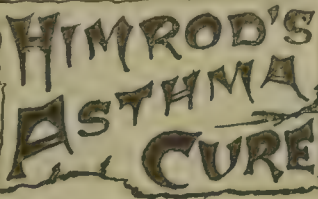
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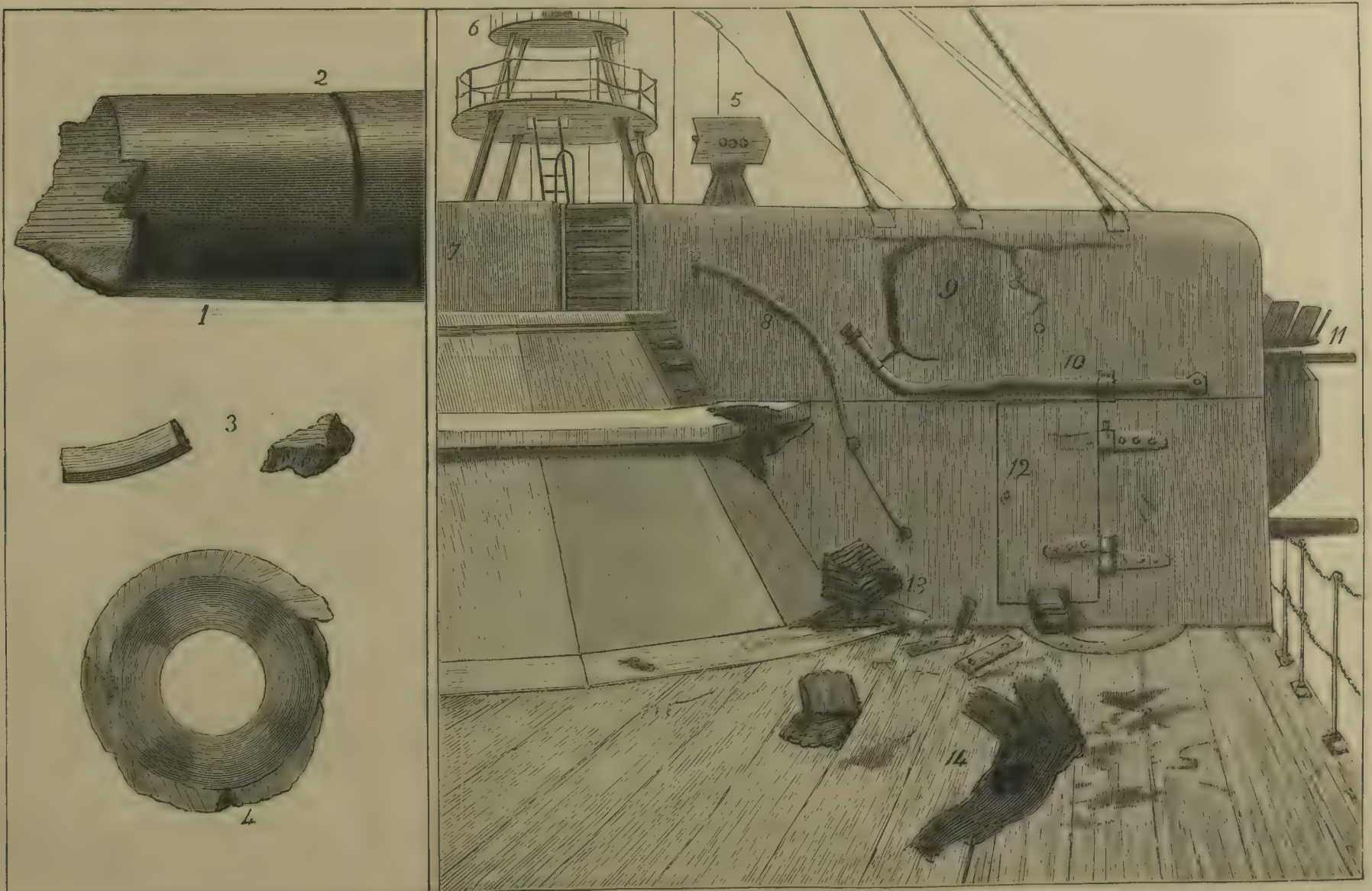
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OPENING OF THE EDINBURGH EXHIBITION BY PRINCE ALBERT VICTOR OF WALES.



1. The gun, with 8 ft. of its length blown off.
2. The weld opened out.

3. Some of the pieces.
4. Muzzle of the gun.
5. Gardner gun broken.

6. The electric light platform.
7. The barquette.
8. The hand-rail.

9. A plate forced in.
10. An iron davit bent.
11. Nordenfeldt gun damaged.

12. Flange blown off.
13. Broken gratings.
14. Deck torn up.

BURSTING OF A GUN ON BOARD H.M.S. COLLINGWOOD.

OPENING OF THE EDINBURGH EXHIBITION.

Prince Albert Victor of Wales opened the International Exhibition at Edinburgh on Thursday week. His Royal Highness was staying at Newbattle Abbey, the seat of the Marquis of Lothian, with whom, and with the Duke of Buccleuch, the Duke of Abercorn, the Earl of Wemyss, Lord Stair, and Lord Elphinstone, he drove to Edinburgh. The Prince wore a Highland costume. He was received at the Corporation buildings by the Lord Provost and the Town Council, who presented him with the freedom of the city. The Countess of Aberdeen, Lord and Lady Dalhousie, the Home Secretary (Mr. Childers), and Mr. Campbell-Bannerman (Secretary for Scotland) were also present. After this municipal ceremony, a procession set out for the Exhibition building, which is, as described by us last week, in the Meadows, beyond Lauriston. His Royal Highness opened the door with a golden key, passed in, and the ceremonial proceedings began with a short religious service, and with choral singing. An address was presented by the Marquis of Lothian, on behalf of the Executive Council of the Exhibition, and the Prince made a suitable reply. Three cheers were given for the Queen, the Prince of Wales, and Prince Albert Victor. His Royal Highness was conducted in procession through the Exhibition, saw the imitations of ancient buildings of the town, which were partly represented in our Illustrations last week, and received, from a deputation of young ladies, a small model, in silver, of the old Market Cross. He visited the section devoted to women's industries, and the Countess of Aberdeen explained to him those from Ireland. The Prince, at the request of the Lord Provost, planted a Scotch elm in the ground, with a spade of Scottish silver. Before leaving Edinburgh, he was entertained, with the noblemen and gentlemen and ladies above named, at the residence of Lord Provost Clark, where they partook of luncheon.

The *Times* announced last Saturday morning, with justifiable pride, that for the fourth time in its existence, its issue consisted of twenty-four pages.

The President of the United States has awarded a silver cup to Mr. John Raeburn, master of the British steamer *Willesden*, a gold watch and chain to Mr. H. Darkin, second officer, and a gold medal and 25 dols. each to A. Bergsith, P. Murphy, P. Wood, and C. Olsen, all of the same vessel, for their services in rescuing the crew of the American schooner *Reuben S. Hunt*.

At the eighty-second anniversary of the British and Foreign Bible Society, held at Exeter Hall, the report gave a gratifying account of its operations all over the world, and stated the free income of the society to be £132,771, and, with the sums received for its sale of 4,000,000 copies of the Scriptures, it reached £238,391. Lord Harrowby, in taking the chair for the first time, was loudly cheered, and paid a high tribute to the late president, Lord Shaftesbury.

Dr. Oliver Wendell Holmes, the genial author of "Elsie Venner," "The Autocrat," "The Professor at the Breakfast-Table," and many poems which have become household words, arrived in the *Cephalonia* at Liverpool last Saturday from America. A special tender conveyed the Hon. C. T. Russell, the United States Consul, and Vice-Consul Sewall, and many members of the medical faculty and the merchants in Liverpool to the *Cephalonia*, where a most enthusiastic welcome was given to Dr. Holmes. Dr. Oliver Wendell Holmes and his daughter paid a visit to Eaton Hall on Tuesday morning, on the invitation of the Duke of Westminster.

OBITUARY.

SIR HUMPHREY DE TRAFFORD, BART.
Sir Humphrey De Trafford, second Baronet, of Trafford Park, in the county of Lancaster, J.P. and D.L., High Sheriff, 1861, died on the 4th ult. He was born May 1, 1808, the eldest son of Sir Thomas Joseph De Trafford, of Trafford, on whom a baronetcy was conferred in 1841. He received his education at Oscott College, and held for a time a commission in the Royal Dragoons. He succeeded his father in 1852, and married, Jan. 17, 1855, Lady Mary Annette Talbot, eldest sister and coheir of Bertram Arthur, seventeenth Earl of Shrewsbury, by whom he leaves three sons and five daughters. The eldest son, now Sir Humphrey Francis De Trafford, third Baronet, Lieutenant Lancashire Hussars, was born July 3, 1862. The Traffords of Trafford were there resident at a period antecedent to the Norman Conquest, and they still possess the great hereditary estate.

SIR L. S. LEAKE.
Sir Luke Samuel Leake, Speaker of the Legislative Council of Western Australia, died in Welbeck-street, Cavendish-square, on the 1st inst., in his fifty-eighth year. He was son of the late Mr. Duke Leake, of Stoke Newington, by Mary Anne, his wife, daughter of Mr. George Walpole. Originally engaged in commercial pursuits, he went to Australia, was the first captain appointed to the Western Australian Volunteers, became a magistrate, and was elected continuously member for Perth. He was Speaker of the Legislative Council from the date of its institution. He married, in 1855, his cousin Louisa, daughter of the late Rev. Thomas Henry Walpole, Vicar of Winslow, Bucks. The honour of knighthood was conferred on him in 1876.

VISCOUNTESS HARBERTON.
Caroline, Dowager Viscountess Harborton, widow of John James, fifth Viscount Harborton, and daughter of the Ven. Sir John Robinson, Bart., of Rokeby Hall, in the county of Louth, died at Meadows, Twickenham, on the 4th inst., aged eighty-five. Her Ladyship was married March 1, 1822, and leaves one surviving son, James Spencer Pomeroy, now sixth Viscount Harborton; and two daughters.

We have also to record the deaths of—
The Hon. Henry Romilly, on the 1st inst., in his forty-first year, third son of the Right Hon. Sir John Romilly, Master of the Rolls, created Baron Romilly in 1866.

Mr. Edmund Edward Antrobus, J.P., on the 3rd inst., at 14, Kensington Palace-gardens.

Mr. James Muspratt, of Seaforth Hall, Lancashire, on the 4th inst., in his ninety-third year, so long associated with the alkali trade of Liverpool.

Mr. James Sprunt, for upwards of a quarter of a century editor of the *Perthshire Advertiser*, aged seventy-five. He was originally a hand-loom weaver; in early life the friend and associate of Robert Nicoll, the poet; and in later years, when he edited the *Bradford Observer*, the esteemed acquaintance of Mr. W. E. Forster.

Mr. John Miles, the senior partner in the great bookselling firm of Messrs. Simpkin and Marshall of Stationers' Hall-court, on the 5th inst., aged seventy-three. He was Master of the Stationers' Company in 1883 and at the time of his death governor of the New River Company.

BURSTING OF A GREAT GUN.

The accidental bursting of a forty-three ton gun on board H.M.S. *Collingwood*, which had gone out to sea from Spithead for artillery experiments, took place on Tuesday week. The gun was one of the pair mounted *en barbette* aft of the ship, and the experiment was intended to try the effect of the gun-mounting invented by Mr. Vavasseur. Admiral Hopkins, Superintendent of Naval Ordnance, Mr. Butler, Inspector of Gun-Mountings, Admiral Herbert, Superintendent of Portsmouth Dockyard, Mr. Alton, Chief Inspector of Machinery, Admiral Sir George Willes, and other naval officers and Admiralty officials, with Mr. Vavasseur, were on board. The guns were to fire two rounds with a reduced charge of 22½ lb. of cocoa powder, with a shell filled with water, and weighing 7½ lb.; after which they were to fire four rounds with full charges of 295 lb. of powder. The right-hand gun fired one round with the reduced charge; the left-hand gun was then tried with the same, and burst, whirling large fragments into the air. Fortunately, no person was hurt. The ship was lying between the *Warner* and the *Nab Light-ships*. Our Illustrations show the damage to the gun, eight feet of its barrel torn off, the weld of the coil rent open, and some of the pieces; besides damage to the deck of the ship, ploughed up by these fragments, and to the glacia plates, the hinges of a door through the armoured bulkhead, the grating of a scuttle, the electric light platform, and the Gardner and Nordenfeldt machine-guns which were near. The *Collingwood* returned to Spithead, and an official inquiry was ordered. It is believed that the fault was not in the handling, but in the making of the gun at Woolwich Arsenal.

THE WHISTLER EXHIBITION.

At Messrs. Dowdeswell's Gallery (133, New Bond-street) there is a somewhat remarkable exhibition of "Notes—Harmonies and Nocturnes," by Mr. J. McN. Whistler, which display all that versatile artist's merits and faults. The difficulty in estimating such works is to know for certain when Mr. Whistler is in earnest, and when he is simply imposing on the public. For instance, there are here at least half a score of works which belong to the former category; among such are "The Sands at Dieppe" (1), "The English Coast" (5), "Dieppe" (28), "The Sad Seashore" (43), "La Cour de l'Hôtel" (46), "The Sweet-Shop" (49), and the "Street Scene, Hoxton" (60), "The Green Laundry" (74), and "The Sunny Shower, Dordrecht" (51). For such as these we can only express an unfeigned admiration; and Mr. Whistler would confer a real boon on artists if, in his next lecture, especially addressed to them, he would reveal how he obtains that marvellous transparency of colour which he can throw at times into his sea and air. Is it the result of happy accident, or of profound study? Does he take his colours by chance, or does he, like Opie, mix them with brains. On the other hand, there are pictures here which are, apparently, either practical jokes upon the British Philistine, or evidence that the artist sometimes nods. Those, however, who do not care for Mr. Whistler's art as a painter, may perhaps learn from him something in the way of decoration. Walls covered with brown paper, gilt frames of every shade except the conventional one, are daring innovations, and an attendant in a *café au lait* dress suit is a valuable hint to professional diners-out in search of a new sensation. One is tempted, however, to ask whether the aforesaid attendant's hair and still more his black boots, are not pitched a note too high for the "harmonies" among which he lives and moves.

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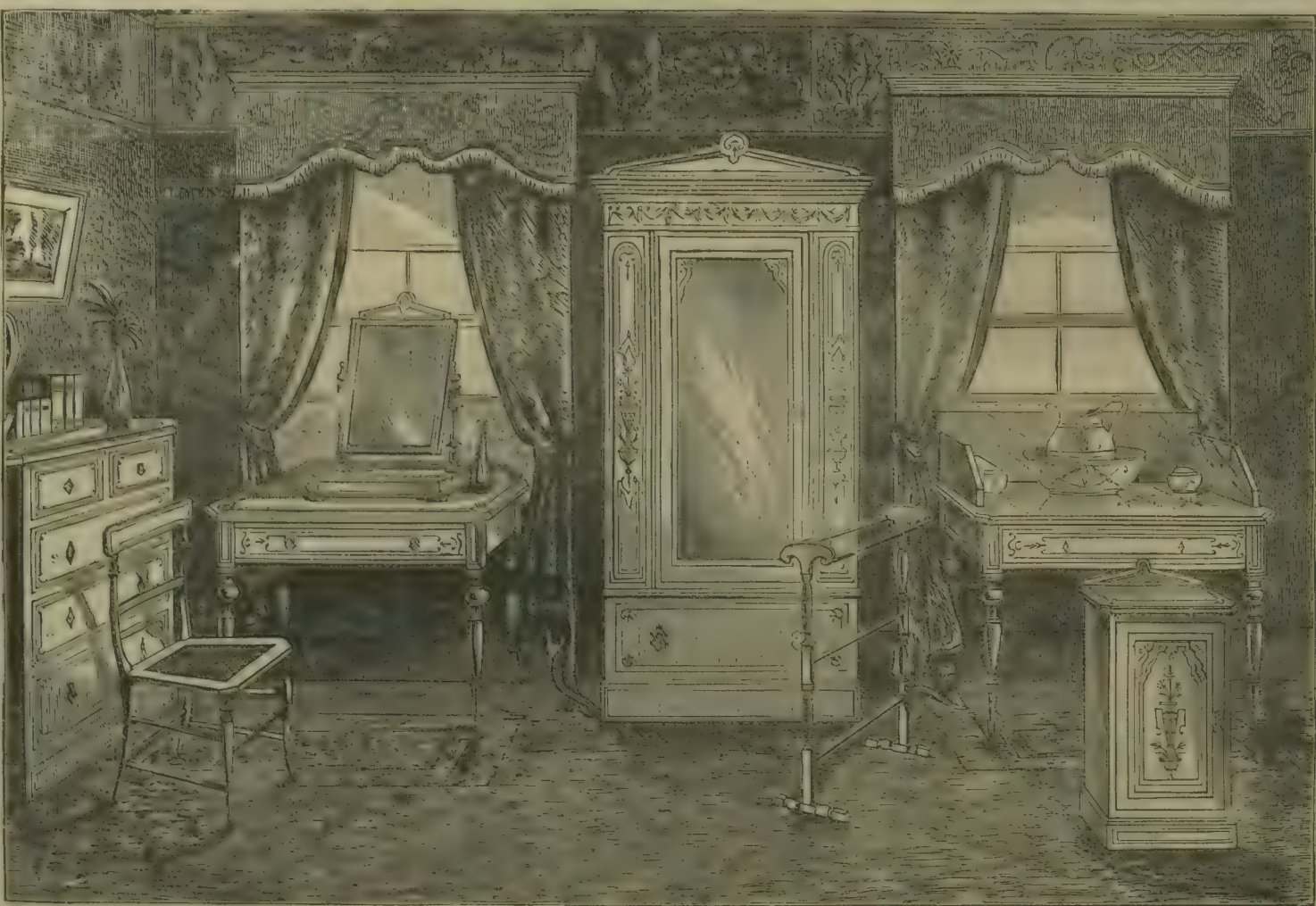
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One of the most renowned and best conducted in Europe. Possessed by R. and L. DUBOIS, 300 sunny chambers, heated by gas. Large salons, two terraces. Bains, Casino, Restaurant.

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International Fishery Exhibition, LONDON, 1883.

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 by all the principal Orchestras throughout the United
 Kingdom.

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 Each 2s. net.

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THE ARROW AND THE SONG.

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Now being sung by

MR. SANTLEY

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Mr. Santley sang Gounod's beautiful setting of Longfellow's
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Published in five keys. Post-free, 2s. net.

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THE YOUNG BRIGADE. JUDE.

THE YOUNG BRIGADE. [Sung every where.]

THE YOUNG BRIGADE. [Unending applause.]

WICKINS and Co., 42, New Bond-street. Post-free 2s. In 3 keys.

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Regent-street, London, W., have a choice selection of

upwards of 100 SECOND-HAND Grand, Oblique, Cottage, and

Square PIANOFORTES and PIANETTES, by the great

makers, at exceptionally low prices; also fifty church

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GRAND and COTTAGE PIANOS.

KIRKMAN and SON'S PIANOS are

remarkable for their pure and brilliant tone, and are

unsurpassed for power and durability.

£15.—COTTAGE PIANO, full compass of

seven octaves, walnut case, iron plate. Had little wear.

Cash only. Packed free and sent to any part.

THOMAS OETZMANN and CO., 27, Baker-street.

£25.—BROADWOOD PIANO, nearly new.

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PIANOFORTE, in handsome walnut-wood case, nearly

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offered at an enormous reduction in price, to effect a speedy

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with every instrument. Pianos, 12 guineas, 15 guineas,

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New characteristic Song.

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Madame Antonette Sterling at the Ballad Concerts with

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Love's Old Sweet Song. Our Last Waltz.

STEPHEN ADAMS' NEW SONGS.

THE GARONNE.

THE MAID OF THE MILL.

Romantic Songs, in style of "The Blue Alsatian Moun-

tains," suitable for all voices.

AN OLD GARDEN. By HOPE TEMPLE.

The Twentieth Edition of Miss Temple's most popular

Song, ready this day.

FATHER O'FLYNN. Irish Ballad.

Sung by Mr. Santley and Signor Poli.

2s. each.—Boosey and Co., 25, Regent-street.

MEISSLER'S NEW WALTZ.

THE SUNNY SOUTH.

New Waltz, this day, by the Composer of "Thine Alone"

and "Southern Breeze." 2s.—Boosey and Co.

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25, REGENT-STREET.

GRAND and UPRIGHT PIANOFORTES by all the best

Makers, for SALE, HIRE, or upon the THREE-YEARS'

SYSTEM.

Sole Agents for DÖRNER and SOHN, Stuttgart.

THE LOST HUSBAND. Operetta. By

Lady ARTHUR HILL. Played every evening, with

great success at the Opera Comique Theatre. "This operetta

is a valuable addition to the repertoire of drawing-room

theatricals." Complete Vocal Score, with dialogue, 3s. net.

By the same Composer, YOUR STORY AND MINE, New

Song, in F and A flat, 2s.

ESOCIT and SOSS, 19, Holles-street, W.

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JUST THE OLD WAY. By A. H.

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JOY BELLS and ZIG-ZAG.

By MAX HIRSH.

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ERARDS' PIANOS.—Messrs. ERARD, of

18, Great Marlborough-street, London, and 13, Rue de Mail,

Paris, Makers to Her Majesty and the Prince and Princess of

Wales, CAUTION the Public that Pianos are being sold

bearing the name of "Erard" which are not of their manu-

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These pianos, on Three Years' System, GUARANTEED FREE

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Inventions from 1808 to 1884, including the Patent Tuning

Apparatus, possessing the power to outlast any other piano.

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BUTLER'S VIOLINS. Good tone, 20s., 30s.,

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Also Musical Instruments of every description, largest

assortment in the Kingdom.—29, Haymarket, London. Illus-

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BENSON'S TWELVE-GUINEA New Patent

"LUDGATE" WATCH is the cheapest and best English

Watch made—a three-quarter plate English Lever, in heavy

18-carat gold cases, with Crystal Glass; best London make,

and jewelled throughout; true Chronometer Balance. In Silver,

£5 5s. Sent free for order. Book with full particulars, post-

free.—J. W. BENSON, 62 and 64, Ludgate-chill; 28, Royal

Exchange; and 25, Old Bond-street, London, W.

DEBENHAM and FREEBODY beg to

announce that their ILLUSTRATED PRICE-LIST for

the present Season is NOW READY. A copy will be for-

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Wigmore-street and Welbeck-street, W.

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ANTIBILIOUS

PILLS.

COCKLE'S ANTIBILIOUS PILLS.

FOR LIVER.

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COCKLE'S ANTIBILIOUS PILLS.

FOR HEARTBURN.

GOUT and RHEUMATISM

Cured by the use of

DR. LAVILLE'S LIQUOR and PILLS.

Approved of by Dr. Ossian Henry, Analytical Chemist

of the Academie de Medicine of Paris.

The Liquor to be used in acute state of gout or

rheumatism; the pills in chronic state.

Wholesale: COMAR, 28, Rue St. Claude, Paris.

Sold by all Chemists and Druggists.

COLDS CURED BY

DR. DUNBAR'S ALKARAM.—or

Anti-Catarrh Smelling Bottle.

ALKARAM.

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IF inhaled on the first symptoms, ALKARAM

will at once arrest the attack, and cure it in half an

hour. Sold by all Chemists, 2s. 6d. a Bottle. Address: Dr. Dunbar,

care of Messrs. F. Newbery and Sons, 1, King Edward-st., E.C.

NEW SONGS.

JUST PUBLISHED.

GOOD DAY, SIR!

Words by Charles Rowe.

Music by LOUIS DIEHL.

Good day, Sir! how are you, Sir?

Good morning, how d'ye do?

'Tis very kind, Sir! that you've a mind, Sir!

To come so far to woo!

But then, you see, Sir! 'tis plain to me, Sir!

Pray don't say I'm too bold,



CARRIAGE FOLK.

BY J. C. DOLLMAN.

THE QUEEN'S VISIT TO LIVERPOOL.



NEWSHAM HOUSE, LIVERPOOL, WHERE THE QUEEN STAYED FROM TUESDAY TO THURSDAY.

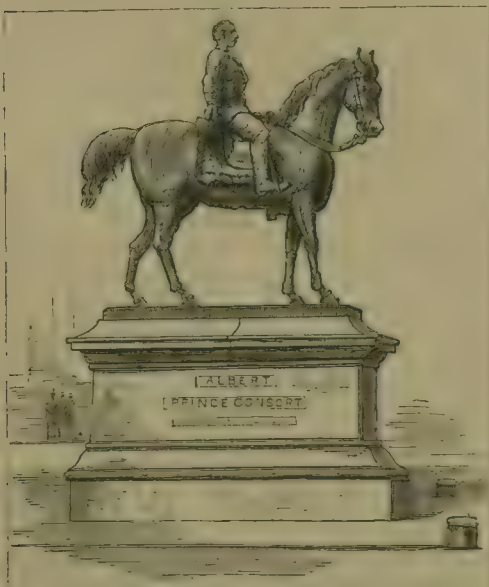
Newsham Park, on the high ground towards Wavertree on the east side of Liverpool, adjacent to Wavertree Park and the Botanical Gardens, is near the Edgehill station of the Liverpool and Manchester line (London and North-Western Railway), about two miles from Liverpool Townhall. This estate was purchased by the Corporation of Liverpool about 1850; it comprises one hundred acres, well laid out, and contains some ornamental water. The mansion called Newsham House, in which her Majesty the Queen has this week been entertained as the guest of the Corporation, is ordinarily, during the Assizes, occupied by the Judges; it formerly belonged to the late Alderman R. C. Gardner, who

was Mayor of Liverpool in 1863. The International Exhibition, opened by her Majesty on Tuesday, is close to Newsham Park.

The two equestrian statues of bronze, representing the late Prince Consort and her Majesty the Queen, stand in front of St. George's Hall, each on a granite pedestal. The first, which is that of his Royal Highness, sitting in an easy attitude, hat in hand, perhaps receiving an address, or listening to the cheers of a loyal assemblage, bears, on one side of the pedestal, an inscription, "Albert, Prince Consort; born 1819, died 1861"; on the other side, "This statue of a wise and good Prince was erected by the Corporation of Liverpool, October, 1866." It was modelled by Mr. Thorny-

croft, and was cast for the sculptor by Messrs. Elkington and Co., of Birmingham, at a cost of £3000. The companion statue of her Majesty, by the same sculptor and bronze founder, was unveiled in November, 1870. It presents the Queen on horseback, as she used to appear occasionally, reviewing some of her troops. The pedestal is inscribed, on one side, "Victoria D. G. Regina, F. D."; on the other side, "Erected by the Corporation of Liverpool in the thirty-fourth year of her reign."

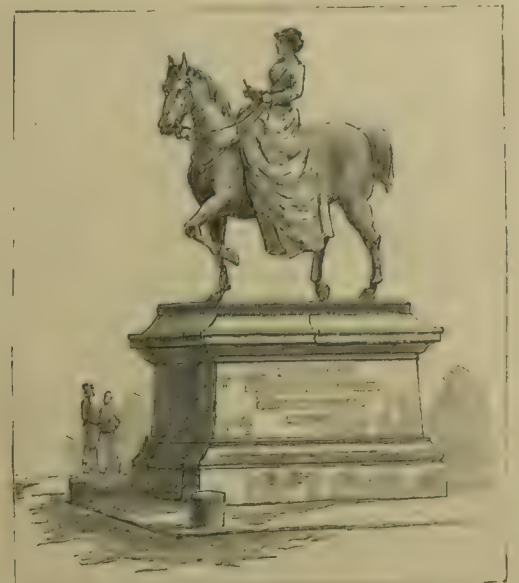
The Mayor of Liverpool, Alderman David Radcliffe, who is in his second year of office, originated the great project of the Exhibition, and is chairman of the Executive Committee.



STATUE OF THE LATE PRINCE CONSORT AT LIVERPOOL.



ALDERMAN DAVID RADCLIFFE, MAYOR OF LIVERPOOL.



STATUE OF THE QUEEN AT LIVERPOOL.



DRAWN BY HARRY FURNISS.

Roger Leyden seized his cap and threw it up to the ceiling; Mrs. Meyrick and Mary clapped their hands; and Matthew beat the floor in an ecstasy of applause.

THE HEIR OF THE AGES.

By JAMES PAYN.

AUTHOR OF "LOST SIR MASSINGER," "THE CANON'S WARD," ETC.

CHAPTER XXXIX.

REVISITED.

"Should you like a little trip into the country, Aunt Jane?" inquired Lizzie, as they sat at breakfast one morning, a few days after the dinner party at Harewood-square.

"What a question, my dear? You might as well ask me if I should like a glimpse of Heaven. The only drawback in both cases would be that I should have to come back again. Shall it be Richmond Park or Hampstead-heath?"

"I propose that we shall run down to the sea."

"Very good, my dear; it will, however, be rather fatiguing. It has always struck me that those six hours at the seaside for three shillings"—

"Six hours!" interrupted Miss Dart, with a haughty wave of her hand, "that is the allowance of the excursionists: of people without cash in their pockets. I intend to go for a week, at least."

"But will not that be very expensive? At this time of year, to be sure, lodgings are cheap."

"I mean to go to an hotel."

"An hotel! Goodness gracious! why, we shall be ruined. I quite think you ought to have a holiday, my dear; and I need not say what intense pleasure it will give me to accompany you. You have been working like a horse, I know, for the last three months; and you ought to be as comfortable and free from sordid cares as possible; but if you will leave all the housekeeping and marketing to me"—

"You will get as little of a holiday at the sea as you get in London," put in Lizzie, authoritatively. "What I am bent on is not only comfort, but luxury. I intend to be extravagant—lavish!"

"Mercy me, the girl's mad! That hundred pounds of yours—though, I must say, it was very handsome of Mr. Argand to give it; it's what I call coining money—burns in your pocket. No, my dear. When your uncle and I were married we went to an hotel for ten days. One ought to have been happy, of course, being on one's honeymoon; but one wasn't. Every bit I put into my mouth went, so to speak, against my stomach. It seemed like eating gold; a cup of tea was ninnepence. If they brought you a sandwich and a glass of water on a tray, they charged you for plate, glass, and linen. Nobody ought ever to put his head into an hotel that isn't made of money."

"But if you are—why, then, it does not matter," returned Lizzie, gravely. "Look at that—and that—and that," and with every "that" the speaker produced from a pocket-book a new bank-note for a hundred pounds.

"Heaven have mercy upon us!" gasped Mrs. Richter.

"Say, rather, for what we have received let it make us thankful," returned Lizzie, smiling.

"And do you mean to say, you have made all those yourself, you amazing creature?"

"I made them, but I didn't forge them, as you think: they

are all honestly come by, I do assure you. By the eleven o'clock express this morning we are going down to Casterton, where we shall put up at the Falcon. For the first time for many years, my dear Aunt Jane, you are about to enjoy yourself. If ever I catch you talking—nay, thinking—about what anything costs, mind this, I'll throw a five-pound-note into the fire."

Nothing in the way of wonderment out of a fairy story was ever seen like the expression of Aunt Jane's face. The whole situation, in her eyes, was nothing less than magical. It never even struck her to inquire where all that enormous wealth (as it seemed to her) in bank notes had come from. Her niece's masterful air and complete confidence in her own resources would of themselves have effected much; but, backed as they were by such material evidences of prosperity, they crushed curiosity itself. Like a child at a pantomime, dazed by the glare of the transformation scene, she did not seek to know how such splendours were produced; but was content to wonder and admire. She left the room to make her simple preparations for the trip, in a sort of splendid stupor, such as is said to be induced by hashish. As for Elizabeth Dart, she had never been so in love with life as at that moment. There is no happiness in the world equal to making happy those we love. To set some good soul, long buffeted by the waves of adversity, above their reach, is an action in the power of comparatively few of us; and not one in ten of those few have the wish to do it. This enormous pleasure, however, had fallen to this young woman's lot. The years of self-sacrifice that her aunt had devoted to her without a murmur, the thousand acts of priceless love she had done for her, were all remembered; and the thought that the time had come at last—not to repay her, for that was impossible—but to show how sensible she was of them, filled her soul with joy. Never again, please God, should sordid care or apprehension for the future—a future not her own—vex that gentle heart! The very winds of heaven should never visit that cheek, furrowed by widow's tears and worn with loneliness and poverty, too roughly. One thing only troubled her, and made her almost ashamed of her happiness—the thought of Mary Melburn, poor and motherless, whom she was about to visit; but it was possible she might make the rough path of life smoother to her also, if the rays of that prosperity which had begun to dawn upon her should grow to the full light of noon. She was not ambitious, but she was very sanguine about her future; and, indeed, not without reason. It was very unphilosophic, no doubt, to be thus elated by a wave or two of the wand of Good Fortune; but then, Lizzie made no claim to philosophy—she was a very intelligent and practical young woman.

She had something even now in her mind of a very practical character, notwithstanding that it was so full of joy and love. It mingled with the pleasure with which she watched Aunt Jane's delight upon the journey and enhanced it. "How green the trees are, how blue the sky is: just as they used to be in Devonshire!" said the simple creature.

"You ought to live in the country all your days," said Lizzie.

Aunt Jane uttered a little sigh, and shook her head. "We can't have everything we wish in this world, my darling: let us be grateful for the blessings we do have. Did ever such a day as this come out of the heavens before?"

"You don't know what comes out of the heavens," said

Lizzie, gently. "How long is it since you have been ten miles from London?"

"Ten years. How deliciously fresh the air is!"

"It is nothing to what it will be by the sea. But it will be very quiet down at Casterton. You must not expect to be dining out and going to the opera as you do in London, you dear old dissipated thing."

"The idea of my wanting to do anything of the kind!" exclaimed Mrs. Richter, indignantly; "why, for my part"—

Then she stopped, but not in time.

"Do you suppose I don't know, Aunt Jane, that you do such things for my sake, and for my sake only?"

"I didn't mean that, my dear," said Aunt Jane, penitently.

"I'm sure I am very glad to go with you anywhere; only, if people did but know who you were, I should enjoy it so much better. I have sometimes thought to myself, when they have been talking about those wonderful writings of yours, now, if I could be only allowed to say, 'It was Lizzie Dart who wrote those things, and I'm her aunt'; that would be the happiest moment of my life."

"You dear!" said Lizzie. She felt by intuition that the light of fame is never so welcome as when we see it reflected in the eyes of those who love us.

"I suppose some of your friends will be at the station?" observed Aunt Jane, timidly, as they drew near to their destination.

"Certainly not; they have not the least idea that we are coming."

Mrs. Richter's face wore a look of relief. "Then we shall have this evening all to ourselves, shall we?"

"Well, I think, as the inn is rather close to them" (it was about four doors from the Look-out), "we must just drop in to see them. But I promise you this, my dear, that if you don't like them we will see as little of them as possible."

"I am sure I shall like them, because they love you," returned Aunt Jane, placidly. She was speaking the simple truth—a jewel that not all the gold of the Indies can purchase. What would many a rich man give, I wonder, if he could only hear a fellow-creature utter such words, and believe them? Not only to have lovers for our own sake, but to win their goodwill for others because they love us, is a feat beyond the reach of wealth, or power, or fame.

"How fortunate we were in having that charming carriage, Lizzie, all to ourselves," observed Aunt Jane, as they waited for their luggage on the platform. "And what a delightful guard; is it possible I heard him say 'Thank you,' Lizzie, as we got out?"

"Very likely; they are certainly civil on this line," replied Lizzie, with gravity. "I am glad you enjoyed the journey."

"I did, indeed, except for the thought of what it must have cost you. The idea of bringing me first class!"

"I shall have to order a fire to be lighted at the inn, to put that five-pound note in, Aunt Jane, if you say another word."

"Well, well, I won't. But must we really take a fly—is there no omnibus?"

"I had a good mind to wait here till a carriage-and-four can be procured," was the menacing rejoinder.

"Why, the very porter touches his hat to us, Lizzie. I never experienced such civility—never! Oh, what air! Oh, what a view! I never saw such a singular looking hill in all my life."

"That is Battle Hill, of which I have told you so much. See how it towers above the marsh! What a place it would be to build a house upon, would it not? Do you see a black speck moving along the top of it?—that is Mr. Leyden."

"My dear child, how can you possibly know that?"

"Because I know his ways."

"One would think that you had lived with these good folks all your life," remarked Aunt Jane, with just the least touch of annoyance in her tone.

"And so, indeed, it seems," answered Lizzie, simply; not forgetting, however, at the same time to lay an assuring hand upon her companion's arm. "There are people with whom we may live under the same roof for years and never know; while there are others whose hearts are opened to us in a few hours."

"But you must have the key," observed Mrs. Richter, with unaccustomed shrewdness.

"No doubt. I do not speak, of course, of those who wear their hearts upon their sleeves. There must be sympathy."

"But even in that, one is sometimes mistaken."

"True." It was only a monosyllable, but it was as conclusive as the most laboured discourse. Poor Mrs. Richter felt like one who, going through some great mansion with her host, opens, through inadvertence, some Blue Beard's Chamber. She hastened to change the subject.

"How numerous are the churches yonder, in that great plain. The folks about here ought to be very good."

"Still I should prefer not to live upon the marsh. In mid-summer there is no shade to be found there save what is cast by Battle Hill. It always used to remind me of that line in the Bible, 'The shadow of a great rock in a weary land.' When we build our house here, it shall look the other way—not towards the marsh, but the town. Did you ever see such a quaint old place?"

"Never, never: it is peace and rest itself," murmured the little lady, in a rapture.

Her aunt's enthusiasm delighted Lizzie; and, indeed, there are few things more pleasant than introducing those dear to us to scenes we love: moreover, seldom is it that, on revisiting a spot, we can say, "I am happier than the last time I saw it," for often we have had some loss in the meantime, or, at all events, we are older, and our spirits less buoyant than of yore. But in Lizzie's case the comparison of past and present was altogether in favour of the latter. Her new-born prosperity was as marvellous to her, and almost as inexplicable, as it was to her companion.

Their destination was, of course, the Falcon Inn, where it will be remembered Major Melburn had been on the point of having a "difficulty" with Mr. Winthrop. Their apartments comprehended the very room where the discussion between the two worthies had taken place. Its old-fashioned look, which seemed to promise moderate charges, pleased Mrs. Richter, while the view from the bed-room, which commanded the same prospect as that from the Look-out, charmed her beyond comparison.

"Do you like this?" inquired Lizzie, as the other sat enraptured at the window, drinking in the glorious breeze. "Do you think you shall be happy here?"

"Yes, oh yes; except for the thought of having to go away again."

"I was afraid it would make you rather dissatisfied with the Marylebone-road," said Lizzie, gently.

"Nay, my dear; that would be wrong, indeed. We should be content with what we have; but this change is delightful."

"Perhaps, if one lived here one would get tired of it."

"I can't say that, my dear: it would seem like blasphemy. Never, never, never have I seen anything half as beautiful!"

Lizzie bent down with a smile of serene content, and kissed her aunt upon the forehead.

After luncheon they repaired to the Look-out. Aunt Jane had endeavoured to persuade her niece to see her friends at first alone; but Lizzie was resolute that they should go together. She wished it to be understood how entirely they two were one, and also, by the reception which she knew she would meet with, that her aunt might be assured of the genuineness of this attachment of her friend at Casterton. Nor in this was she disappointed: even the little maid welcomed her with a cry of rapture.

"Lor, Miss Dart; how pleased Missus will be to see you!"

When her name was announced in the sitting-room, Mrs. Meyrick started from her chair, and held out both her arms in welcome. "You dear, dear girl!" she exclaimed. "This is Aunt Jane, of course," she added, shaking her heartily by the hand. "What good fairy has brought you down to us? And why did you not give us a word of warning, Lizzie? Not that that signifies, of course; for I know you will not mind sharing Mary's room, and Mrs. Richter will, of course, have yours."

"We are staying at the inn, my dear Mrs. Meyrick, thank you; but you will see quite enough of us, I promise you."

"Enough of you? There, don't you talk to me like that, Lizzie. Life in London has already taught you to tell fibs. I shall send for your boxes instantly."

Shy little Mrs. Richter quaked in her shoes lest her niece should succumb to the proposal. Modest as was her estimate of herself, she could have no doubt of her hostess's goodwill towards her; but half the pleasure of her holiday would have been taken away had she been expected to spend it in a strange house, and, as she expressed it, "on her best behaviour." But Miss Dart stuck to her guns, and was not to be dislodged from the position she had taken up, and for the choice of which she had her reasons.

"And how is dear Mary?"

"I think as well as can be expected; it is, I am thankful to feel, a comfort for her to be here."

"I am sure of that. And Matthew?"

"He is no better"—the tears came into the widow's eyes. "I only hope you will think he is no worse. He does not complain; but he moves about less and less. I tell him it is bad for Mary—for he can scarcely ever be induced to be without her—and he does make what effort he can. But"—here Mrs. Meyrick broke off, or rather, broke down; there was no need, indeed, for her to finish, for she was speaking to sympathetic ears. "I am sure the sight of you, Lizzie, will do him as much good as anything," she added, after a painful pause.

"Is he in the Pavilion?"

"Yes; he lies there, just as usual; only, alas! keeps now to the sofa. You will find Mary reading to him, and talking over his new book."

"His new book? I did not know he was bringing out a book."

"He has kept it a secret even from me. The first copies came this morning, and he was going to send you one of them by to-night's post. It will be ten times the pleasure to him to give it to you himself—but there, I must not tell you another word about it. You had better go to him at once, or he will have a grievance against me for detaining you."

"How good and kind you are to my Lizzie, Mrs. Meyrick!" said Aunt Jane, in a trembling tone, when the two elder ladies were left alone.

"Nay, it is she who is good to us, my dear Mrs. Richter. We call her our Sunbeam. Hark at them! They have seen her

from the window. That is Mary's voice, and that—that sound you hear—is my poor son, hastening on his crutches to meet her. He knew she had not forgotten us, though she did strive to keep her secret. Oh! my dear Mrs. Richter, how proud you must be of her; how happy her success must make you!"

"It does, of course; but she has no secret that I know of."

"What! do you mean to say that you don't know about it?"

"I know there is something," said Mrs. Richter, calling to mind the vision of wealth that had so dazzled her that morning; "but dear Lizzie, though she is kinder and more loving than ever—if that is possible—has grown beyond me altogether."

"That is what Matthew says: she stands a head and shoulders above everybody. Though she never told us, Matthew has found her out."

"But what is the secret?" exclaimed Mrs. Richter, excitedly.

"If you don't know it, I mustn't tell you, Mrs. Richter. You must have it from her lips, and not from mine. But I am sure it's true. Matthew has said so; and Matthew is so clever. Here they all come together. See, he is moving along quite fast—just as he used to do long ago; it's like a miracle; and your Lizzie, who is also our Lizzie, has worked it. She is, as he says, the most wonderful girl that ever lived!"

CHAPTER XI.

THE SECRET.

In some book that Mrs. Richter had read in her childhood—full of wood-cuts and allegories—there was a picture of Sorrow and Ill-Health being comforted by Wisdom; which, as the three young folks came into view, Mary, in her robe of mourning, and Matthew Meyrick, pale and crippled, with Elizabeth Dart serene and smiling between them, recurred to her with a flash. The confidence they reposed in her, the belief they had in her powers, was as clearly to be read in the expression of their faces as the affection with which they regarded her. She had been received by them with rapture; though Mary had shed those natural tears, in response to her friend's sympathetic embrace, which rush to our eyes with every association with those we have lately lost. It seemed to both of them that they could have talked to her for hours, and never wearied tongue or ear; but the information that she had brought Aunt Jane with her had caused them to postpone their confidences. To make one so dear to their visitor to feel that she was at home with all at the Look-out was their first thought. Neversince dear Frederic's time, nor possibly even then—for he had been more given to theology than sentiment—had little Mrs. Richter been made so much of. "I really almost began to think, my dear," she said afterwards to Lizzie, "that I must have done something, either in a dream or in some other state of existence, to deserve it."

Though they spoke of persons she had never seen—Mrs. Melburn and the Squire—she had heard so much of them from her niece that she had not that feeling of isolation and sense of "being out of it" that is generally experienced under similar circumstances; while, at the same time, it gratified her to be thus treated as one of the family. Nervous as she always was in the presence of mere acquaintances, it did not even alarm her very much when a wrinkled little man, looking like a leprechaun, suddenly appeared in the centre of the group, and, after wringing Lizzie's hand as though he would wring it off, proceeded to shake her own as heartily.

"Of course, you are Aunt Jane," he said, "who, having repented of taking this young lady from her natural home, has brought her back to us and to what used to be Casterton."

"The dear old place, however, looks very much as it used to do," said Lizzie, laughing.

"It won't do that for long, my dear," sighed the old gentleman; "we are going to be as spick and span as Clapton-on-Sea, or any other fashionable coast that flames out of an advertisement. We shall have an esplanade, with a brass band playing on it from two to four, before we are many months older. His Lordship will stick at nothing. The sacrilegious wretch has actually offered Battle Hill for sale, with a hideous suggestion about its being adapted for building purposes."

"But nobody has bought it, nor even bid for it; has he?"

"Not as yet; but it is only a question of time. They will buy it, and they will build villa residences upon it. What do they care for the relics of the dead and the memorials of their forefathers?"

"What if in digging the foundations of the villas they should come upon the buried treasure?" observed Lizzie, slyly.

"Don't speak of it!" exclaimed the old man, vehemently. "If such an event should happen, it would be the death of me; and, I tell you, it may happen. The idea of a speculative builder becoming possessed of the spoil of the Dane has something blasphemous about it. Every time I go to that hill, I seem to feel it will be my last visit. There is a board up already, with 'Trespassers Beware!' upon it; but that I take no notice of. I suppose it, in my own mind, to refer to any wretches who may want to build there. Think of Uria-terrace or Canute-crescent, and Sweyn-villas defiling that grand old hill! But anyone who chooses to go into John Martin's, yonder, with £500 in his pocket, can begin that infamous work to-morrow; and nobody can stop him. However, I have no right to talk about a misfortune which affects no one, after all, but a poor antiquary like myself. Let us speak of a much pleasanter subject—your own affairs. We poor savages at Casterton always ventured, you know, to think you were a marvel; and that the idol of our barbarous little tribe should have become an object of worship in the world of London is immensely to the credit of our discernment."

"It would be, without doubt, if the circumstance you mention had taken place," replied Lizzie, laughing. "Unhappily, however, there have been no offerings at the shrine."

"There has been incense enough, at all events," put in Matthew. "I never open a newspaper, my dear Miss Dart, without reading something eulogistic about you. Instead of laying siege to fame in the usual fashion by approaches and parallels, you seem to have carried her by a coup-de-main."

"They must be very old newspapers, I fear, in which you read anything about my poor production," said Lizzie. "It is quite true, indeed, that what I have contributed to the *Millennium* has been praised, much beyond my expectations and their worth; but even three swallows don't make a summer."

"My dear Matt," murmured Mary, despondingly, "I am afraid you must have made a mistake."

"Not a bit of it," he answered, under his breath. "Don't you know a hypocrite when you see one? Look at that wicked blush."

There was certainly a flush in Elizabeth Dart's cheek which might have been taken in an accused person, by a hostile judge, as an evidence of guilt.

"You are more in the dark, Miss Dart, than we are," observed Roger Leyden, gravely. "Would you mind coming into the light here, and letting me have a good long look at your face? It will be a great pleasure to me, even if I don't find in it what I expect to see."

Lizzie shrugged her shoulders, and laughed with an

"You have already told my fortune, Sir, by starlight," she answered, lightly, "so there is no excuse for further investigation."

"Very good. Then we will tell Mrs. Richter's fortune for her." He spoke so gently, and with such a tender respect in his tone, that Aunt Jane was not one whit alarmed by his amazing proposition.

"There are plenty of lines to guide you," she answered, smiling, "but I am afraid they lead to nothing; or at least to a very poor fortune."

"I am not sure of that," said the antiquary, in solemn tones, and scrutinising her attentively: "you are, to begin with, very happy in your domestic relations, and people get fond of you at first sight."

"He is right, so far," cried Matthew, clapping his hands.

"He is judging by results," objected Mary.

"My dear Lizzie, how can you permit your aunt to be teased in this way?" said Mrs. Meyrick.

"Be quiet, all of you; you are interrupting the investigation," exclaimed Mr. Leyden, authoritatively. "If you are not famous yourself, my dear lady, you will become so by proxy. I am not quite sure which it will be; but you have much literary taste."

"Then I am sure you are wrong," said Aunt Jane, laughing; "ask Lizzie."

"I shall not 'ask Lizzie,' as Lizzie is not to be trusted. Lizzie will say anything, or decline to say anything. How do you know you have no literary taste? Don't you like the novel, 'The Usher,' that has just been begun in the *Millennium*?"

"I have not read it; I never read anything in the *Millennium* except what Lizzie writes," answered Mrs. Richter, simply.

There was an uncomfortable silence. "Is it possible that the intelligence of this honourable court has been deceived?" inquired Roger Leyden, "or is this witness mute of malice?"

"I have not the least idea what you are wanting to get out of me," said Mrs. Richter, raising her eyebrows.

"She must be pressed to death," said Roger Leyden, gravely.

"I don't see any other way out of it."

"She is telling nothing but the truth, Roger," observed Matthew, confidently, "the principal criminal has, it seems, no confederate."

"Do you mean to say, my dear Mrs. Richter," exclaimed Mr. Leyden, impatiently, "that you have no secret to tell us in connection with the accused?"

"If you mean with Lizzie, none at all: nothing has been confided to me, I do assure you."

"You have not chanced to hear that she is bringing out a book at all, perhaps?" continued the inquisitor, severely.

"Not a word."

Roger Leyden glanced with a puzzled air at Matthew; his looks seemed to say, "Perhaps we are wrong, after all." Matthew shook his head, and smiled incredulously.

"What is all this about?" inquired Miss Dart, innocently. While these searching interrogations were being put to Aunt Jane she had been to all appearance engaged in private conversation with Mrs. Meyrick.

"Did I hear that anyone had been bringing out a book?" Matthew moved to a side table and took from it a little parcel made up for the book-post, and addressed to herself. "Your arrival, my dear Miss Dart," he said, placing it in her hands, "has saved me sixpence."

"This is charming, indeed!" she exclaimed, delightedly.

"What a pleasant surprise, indeed, I have anticipated! 'Poems by Matthew Meyrick'—how very nice that looks!"

Here are 'The Children' and 'The Harpsichord,' and all my old favourites. I know them all by heart, but I no less rejoice to hold them in my hand. They are published, I see, by Mr. Rose, of Paternoster-row. I happen to know that gentleman, and shall congratulate him on his discernment. I congratulate you, my dear Matthew, with all my heart. I will not say, in time-worn phrase, that the casket is worthy of the jewel; but the binding—though, I am afraid, all the bindings are not like this—is perfection."

"Come, that was my choice!" exclaimed Mrs. Meyrick, triumphantly. "I was determined to have a hand in dear Matthew's book, if it was only in the cover."

Suddenly, Miss Dart, who was still turning over the leaves of the little volume, became crimson. "She has seen it at last," murmured Mary.

"You are right, Matt," observed Roger Leyden, sententiously; "if ever conscious guilt was depicted in the human countenance, I behold it now. If your modesty forbids your reading that dedication aloud, Miss Dart, I will repeat it for you. 'To the Authoress of "The Usher," whose genius I admire, like the rest of the world; and whose friendship I should envy above all things, did I not enjoy the advantage of possessing it.'"

"I call that almost as pretty as the poem," observed Mrs. Meyrick, critically. Miss Dart had not yet spoken, but it was plain she was greatly agitated; the little book trembled in her grasp.

It troubled her in many ways to know that her secret was revealed; but it touched her to learn that Matthew had discovered what so many had failed to find; it was his affection for her, no doubt, that had made his eyes so keen.

"Whatever good fortune may befall me," she said, earnestly, "even though it should be deserved, I shall never value so highly as this unmerited proof of your regard for me, Matthew."

"Now, what does she mean by unmerited?" put in the antiquary, sharply. "Is she still endeavouring to put us off the scent?"

"I meant the praise," she answered, gently. "I confess, I did write the book."

Roger Leyden seized his cap and threw it up to the ceiling; Mrs. Meyrick and Mary clapped their hands; and Matthew beat the floor in an ecstasy of applause. Aunt Jane alone made no demonstration: her lips trembled, and the tears came into her eyes. While rejoicing in her niece's success, her tender heart felt a thrill of pain that she had not been made the repository of a secret, to the knowledge of which others had doubtless been admitted. Miss Dart read all she felt at a single glance. "If I had told anybody about it," she said, "of course it would have been you, Aunt Jane; but I thought it better, in case of failure, to keep the matter to myself alone. How was it, Matthew, that you ever came to guess it?"

"I recognised your hand throughout, Lizzie, as Mary will bear me witness; but there were some touches which could have come from no other pen: the poor old clerk, about whom there was every 'symptom of breaking up,' except the holidays; the priest, who knows no more of spiritual matters than an organ monkey knows of music; and your hero, who offers to take charge of the child in the crowd at the illuminations, on the ground that he is accustomed 'to see things through the press,' spoke to me unmistakably of Elizabeth Dart. There were some things, indeed, that puzzled me; but their very unlikeness to yourself somehow awoke my suspicions: 'the moralising old General,' for example, who remarks 'that men of middle age, who omit to play whist in the afternoons, generally get into mischief.' Now where on earth did you get that from?"

Lizzie shrugged her shoulders, and laughed with an



BIRD'S-EYE VIEW OF LIVERPOOL, FROM THE MERSEY—WITH ALL THE NEW PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

FOR KEY, SEE PAGE 505.

indifferent air; but in reality she resented the question: no novelist likes to be asked whence he took this and that. In this particular case, too, it so happened that Miss Dart had borrowed the observation from the cynical lips of Jefferson Melburn.

"There were some things, however, that localised you," continued Matthew, "and put the matter beyond doubt. Don't you recollect how amused you were with the old sexton here, and his technical expressions? Now, there is a verger in your story who uses his very phrase—'When we depart this transitory life.'"

"To be sure," said Miss Dart, "I recollect it perfectly. How very, very, foolish of me! To rob without concealment is the height of imprudence." She spoke with an air of vexation; but in her heart she was well pleased: it was that "transitory life," she felt convinced, which had, in fact, betrayed her. All the other things were but corroborations; mere affection had not been that touchstone which she had thought and feared. If it had been, someone other than Matthew Meyrick, and a better critic, would surely, surely, have made as good a guess as he.

(To be continued.)

Lord Watson (Lord of Appeal in Ordinary) and Lord Ashbourne have been elected members and benchers of the Honourable Society of Gray's Inn.

Shakespearean Scenes and Characters, illustrated (Cassell and Company). This handsome drawing-room book, which is dedicated to Mr. Henry Irving, contains forty steel plates and wood engravings, with descriptive notes on the plays and the principal Shakespearean players from Betterton to Irving. The stage history of each play is related, and an account is given of the chief actors in them, extending over a period of more than two centuries. Mr. Austin Brereton, the writer of these interesting notes, also includes in his pages a record of the achievements of the greater American actors on the Shakespearean stage, together with notes on the productions of Shakespeare's works in the United States. He is therefore justified in the hope expressed in his preface that the lovers of Shakespeare and the stage both in England and America may thus be provided with a book novel in idea; interesting, and useful. Shakespeare's text has undergone so much criticism and discussion that the ordinary lover of the poet will be relieved to find himself looking through the present volume without encountering any dry discussions as to the meaning of this or that passage, or any learned wanderings in the fields of philology. The mutilations the great bard has suffered at the hands of meddling critics and adapters have been so curious and extensive that a book might be written about them, if, indeed, it has not already been done; for nothing having any connection with the name of Shakespeare, direct or indirect, has been left untouched—no side view of the poet and his works has escaped examination and comment. The connection of Shakespeare's plays with the stage, and an account of the chief actors in them, are, however, phases of Shakespearean history which have not, as far as we know, been hitherto much attended to; and to Mr. Austin Brereton is due the credit of having struck into quite a new field, and presenting in a concise form a novel and interesting subject. The illustrations in the volume are of unequal merit, some of the wood engravings being quite out of harmony with such excellent designs as Mr. Frank Dicksee's scene from "Antony and Cleopatra," or the same artist's "Caesar and Calphurnia"; but, on the whole, we can heartily commend the work as a welcome addition to the Shakespearean library.

THE MAGAZINES FOR MAY.

SECOND NOTICE.

The *Contemporary Review* is full of interest. Mr. Holman Hunt adds a charming sequel to his previous autobiographical reminiscences, describing the generous aid he received from Sir John Millais, and offering a finished pen-and-ink portrait of Rossetti. Professor Dowden writes eloquently on the interpretation of literature. The Dean of Peterborough defends the Old Testament revisers against the strictures of the *Quarterly Review* with extraordinary vigour. MM. De Laveleye and Baudrillart, in independent papers, discuss some of the most interesting aspects of the land question. Sir C. Gavan Duffy supports Mr. Gladstone's Irish proposals. Mr. Stead's essay on "Government by Journalism" contains important truths forcibly put, but his ideal could only be realised if the leading newspapers mainly agreed among themselves, and habitually led public or party opinion instead of following it.

The *Century* has the commencement of what would have been a very valuable account of the Antietam campaign by General McClellan, interrupted by the writer's death, and a description of the battle of Boonesborough by the Confederate General Hill, claiming that the Federals were entirely deceived as to the number of the enemy. There are also fine and valuable articles on the religious aspects of Evolution, and on the growth of Hawthorne's genius, and a most interesting account of the Lick observatory in California, destined to be the greatest in the world. The chief ornament of the *Atlantic Monthly* is the continuation of Egbert Craddock's "In the Clouds," with its admirable trial scene. *Harper* has the continuation of Mr. Blackmore's "Springhaven," and two excellent illustrated papers, "With the Bluecoats on the Border" and "The London Season." The little fairy illustration to "Sap Bewitched" is also exceedingly pretty.

The *Gentleman's Magazine* has a clever story by Mr. Brander Matthews, "Perchance to Dream," a good criticism on Lady Martin's "Shakespeare's Female Characters," and several entertaining miscellaneous articles, among which Mr. Phil Robinson on the "Snakes of the Poets" and Captain Cameron's "Cruise after Hippopotami," deserve particular mention. *Belgravia* deals largely in clever sensational tales, and has also a true story of a German murder, more sensational than any of them. There is nothing very remarkable in *Temple Bar*, though "Cyriack Skene" comes near being an effective story. "Elizabeth's Fortune" is continued in *London Society* with undiminished spirit; and there is considerable merit in the lines to E., subscribed A. L.

The opening paper in the *Magazine of Art* for May is devoted to the typical English town of Guildford, which is so full of picturesque and historic interest that the Rev. W. J. Loftie could easily have made his paper much longer without trying the patience of his readers. There is an appreciative notice of the French painter Cabanel, with two examples of his work, not very well chosen; a paper on "Some English Carriages," with five choice examples; an illustrated article on Celtic metal-work; and, under the title of "The Romance of Art," an account of that country-girl who married the Lord of Burghley, and became the heroine of Tennyson's well-known poem. Other papers and illustrations make up a number of much interest and variety; but we must demur to the sentiment expressed in the article entitled "A Royal Artist"—that King James I. "was too true a Scotchman to have any taste for art"—which, we feel sure, will not commend itself to the band of Scottish artists who are now so strong in the Royal Academy.

The *Art Journal* reminds us of the commencement of the picture season, by its illustrated article on the Paris Salon. An article on Titian, with, among others, an engraving of his great "Assumption," is continued from last month; as well as Mr. Hare's delightful account of picturesque but "Untravelled France," with sketches of Sarlat and of Fénélon, the ancient seat of the celebrated family of which François de la Mothe Fénélon, Archbishop of Cambray, the great rival of Bossuet, and author of "Telemachus," was the most distinguished scion. There are two articles on decorative art—one as applied to needlework, and the other on decorative design as suggested in the works of the Old Masters. An interesting description of a picturesque old Lancashire manor house, and an etching of the beautiful picture of "Nausicaa and her Maidens," by Mr. Leslie, R.A., complete the *Art Journal* for May.

The contents of the *Church Quarterly Review* are mainly of professional interest; with the exception of a deep and thoughtful article on "The Atomic Theory," and a lighter, yet grave and cogent, essay on "Materialism in Modern Art." The distinguishing feature of the *Scottish Review* is, as usual, its admirable summaries of Continental periodical literature; it has also, however, an article on the Greek question by a native Hellene, M. Demetrios Bikelas, well worthy of study. M. Bikelas professes much good feeling towards Turkey, and is willing to leave the Sultan at Constantinople. There are picturesque quotations and interesting anecdotes in a review of Barbour's "Legends of the Saints." Two articles on Canadian and Imperial federation are perplexing, from the diametrically opposite views entertained by the writers—both citizens of the Dominion—of Canadian loyalty.

There is some pleasant description in the *National Review's* "Reverie on the Riviera," and some piquant anecdote in Mr. Hitchman's "Social Aspects of the Revolution of 1789," contributed to the same periodical. Mr. Stanley Leighton rather paradoxically tries to make out that all churches are somehow established, if they only knew it; and Mr. Traill ventilates an academical preference for Hobbes' doctrine of absolute monarchy.

The *Theatre*, under the able editorship of Mr. Clement Scott, contains a right pleasant mélange of articles on the drama, music, and the fine arts. It is adorned also with excellent photographic portraits of Miss Alice Atherton, in her character in the burlesque of "Oliver Grumble," at the Novelty Theatre; and of Mr. William Archer, the well-known dramatic critic.

We have also received Cassell's Magazine, Good Words, The Quiver, Time, Indian Magazine, Red Dragon, Argosy, Lady's Treasury, Knowledge, Moniteur de la Mode, World of Fashion, La Saison, Le Pollet, Gazette of Fashion, Army and Navy Magazine, Household Words, Antiquarian, Chambers's Journal, All the Year Round, Illustrated Universal History, Popular Gardening, Picturesque Europe, Merry England, Leisure Hour, Book-Lore, United Service Magazine, Fores's Sporting Notes and Sketches, Sporting Mirror, Harper's Young People, St. Nicholas, Illustrations, and others.

The Duke of Rutland has made an abatement of 15 per cent from the rents due on his North Derbyshire estates.

Mr. William Court Gully, Q.C., has been appointed Recorder of Wigan, in succession to the late Mr. John Fitzadam.

The Archdeacon of Bristol, in his charge delivered at Bristol, said that the Bristol Bishopric Fund has reached £32,000, and that an anonymous donor has offered £10,000 provided £20,000 more be forthcoming by June, 1887.

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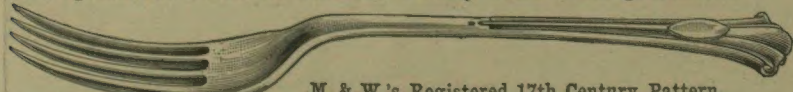
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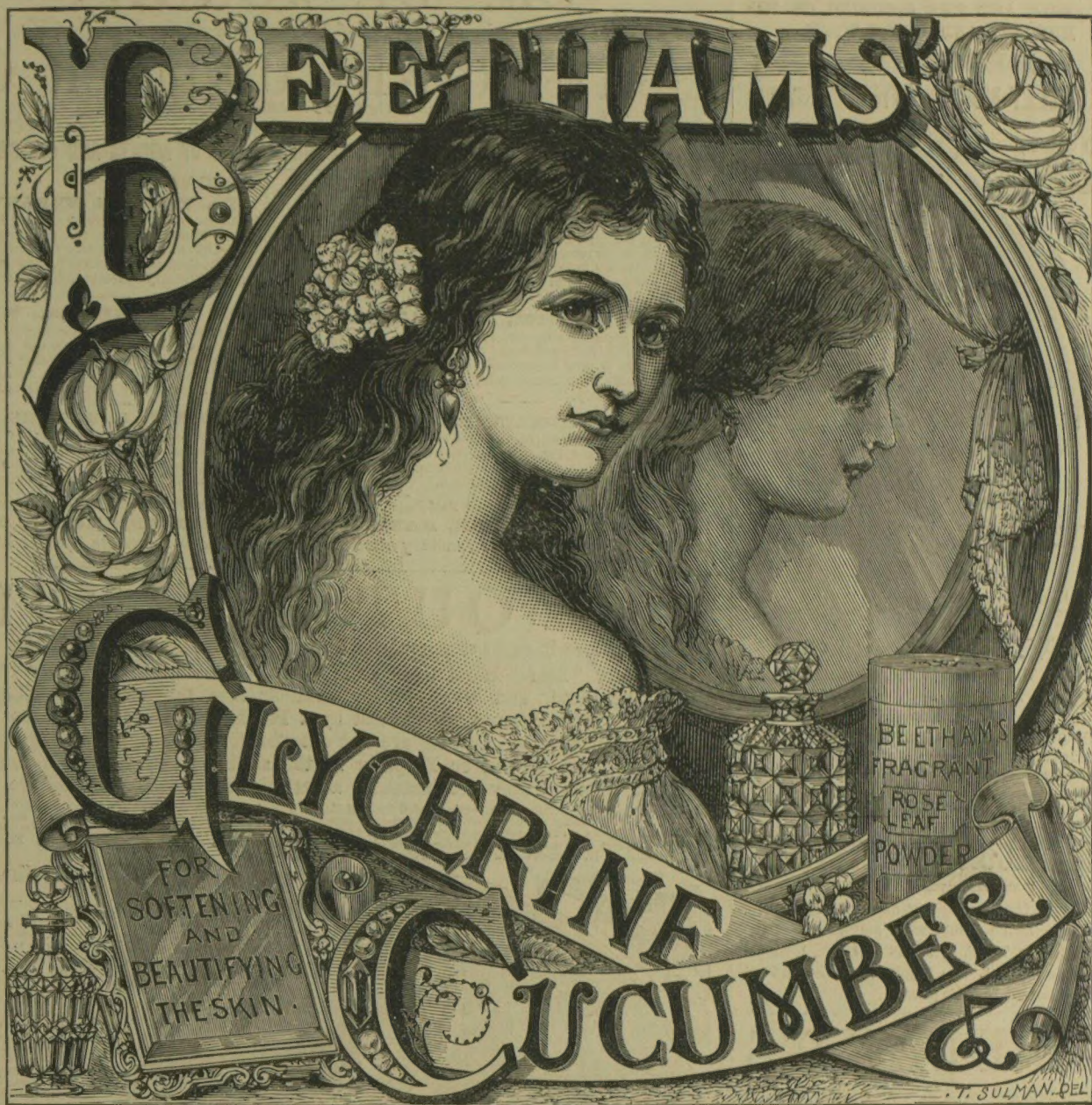
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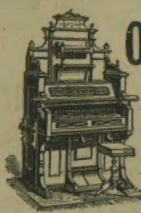
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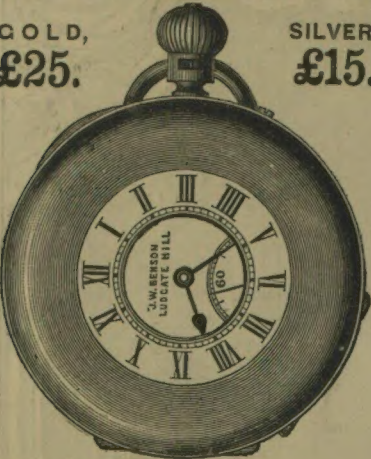
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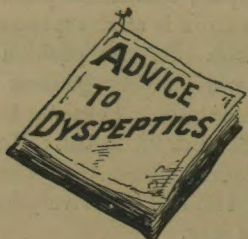
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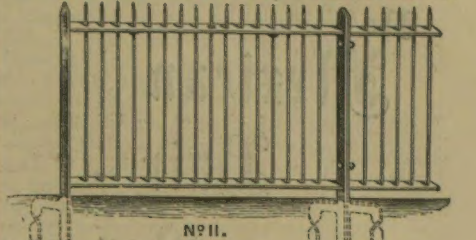
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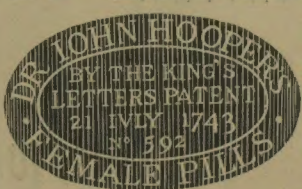
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